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Working their way through college

Making dollar stretch 'required' course now

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Scrimp, scrounge, stretch... and save: John Bellantoni is still a student at New York's Columbia University, but only because of three part-time jobs, two scholarships, a loan, usually one meal a day and a few hours sleep at night.

And there are many more like him in the United States - cutting back on their life-styles to stretch their meager budgets and keep themselves in school.

Meals are skipped, marriages are delayed, more money is borrowed.

MONITOR SURVEY

part-time jobs become essential - and, in certain states, students even receive U.S. food stamps.

In general, a Monitor survey finds, students are very much feeling the economic pinch, although some still enjoy campus luxuries. The hard-pressed, however, must find new ways to meet necessities: food, shelter, and transportation.

Dollar concern

On the whole, say students and counselors alike, students are becoming more concerned about income than good grades.

"Periodically I decide I'm going to give up," John Bellantoni says. At least one friend has swapped Columbia's high tuition (about \$3,500) for the less expensive City University of New York.

John Bellantoni is perhaps one of the more extreme student victims of inflation and recession. In one way, however, he is better off than some of his fellows: at least he has been able to find jobs. One is with the university, the other is as organizer with a band, each taking 15 hours a week. Such part-time jobs are increasingly hard to come by.

The number of off-campus jobs at Columbia fell by 15 percent this year, while at Stanford University in California student job applications have not increased, and several part-time campus jobs remain unfilled.

Some students create their own work. Bob Fellows, a student at Harvard Divinity School, decided to perform magic shows three nights a week for \$50 a show. The magic trade is booming enough, he says, to carry him through graduation.

At University of California, Santa Barbara, one undergraduate woman shovels manure in a horse stable to make up the difference between staying in school or not.

*Please turn to Page 4

Oil of sea-lane to West

What's behind new U.S. aid to Oman

By John H. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
The United States has agreed to supply sophisticated military equipment to Oman, the Arab country which - with Iran - guards the sea lane to the world's largest reservoir of oil in the Persian Gulf area.

Sultan Qabus, the ruler of Oman, has received U.S. authorization to buy U.S. helicopters and other equipment for his 9,000-man army, already supported by about 1,500 Iranian troops and about 300 British and Commonwealth officers personnel.

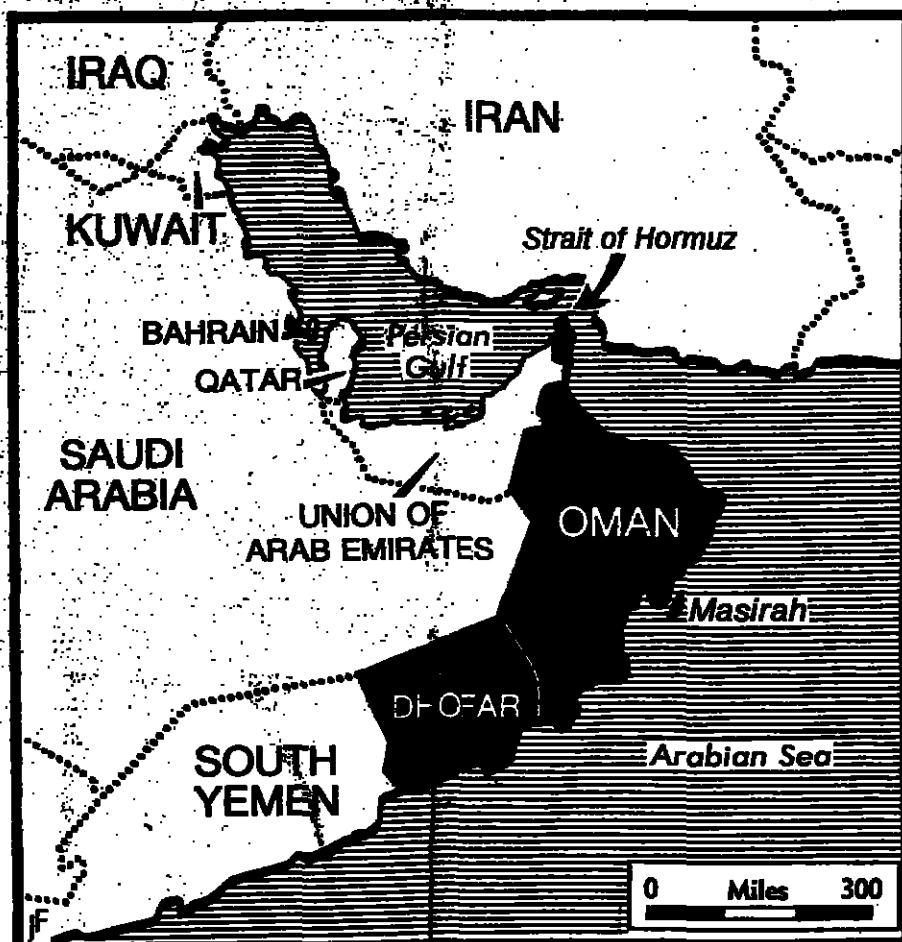
Arab and Western quarters differ in interpreting the meaning of this new U.S. help, requested three months ago, and probably finalized during the recent Washington visit of Sultan Qabus. The equipment is intended to support the Omani forces in the guerrilla war waged by the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) since 1968, mainly in Oman's southern Dhofar Province.

Insurance seen

Western analysts regard the new American military aid granted to Sultan Qabus - who is also buying new equipment in Western Europe - as insurance against any possible move by PFLO and those radical Arab groups and Communist-bloc states backing it, to throttle oil supplies to the West, Israel, and the Far East.

These analysts believe that such a situation - for instance, physical obstruction of the 28-mile-wide Strait of Hormuz between Oman and Iran by burning or sinking ships there - is what U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and other U.S. spokesmen are thinking of when they speak of possible "strangulation" moves which could bring on American military intervention, rather than merely a new Arab oil embargo of the type imposed during and after the October, 1973, Arab-Israeli war.

The Shah of Iran has often mentioned such an eventuality since May 11, 1971, when seaborne Palestine guerrillas attacked with bazookas



Oman—flanking the oil-tanker route out of the gulf

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

rockets the Israel-bound tanker Coral Sea at the Red Sea's southern entrance.

Arab report due

The deep concern of many Arab observers about U.S. military help to Sultan Qabus will be expressed in a report by the Arab Press Service (APS), a specialized oil and political-economic bulletin published in Beirut, to be released next Monday.

The APS report will argue that the U.S.-Oman accord "entails some sort of physical American presence in Oman," initially an "increase in the number of American personnel servicing the Iranian brigade operating in the sultanate." (U.S. sources have

neither confirmed nor denied presence of such personnel).

A senior member of the guerrilla PFLO's central committee said in a news conference Jan. 13 that from now on, the United States "has become a principal party in the war in Oman."

APS will report that Omani Foreign Minister Kawawati's news conference of last Oct. 10, asserting that withdrawal of some Iranian units from Dhofan meant Omani forces could replace them, was meant as a subtle warning that the "Iranian presence in Oman might possibly be replaced by a more effective presence from the United States."

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Saigon's control in delta slips

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

While bigger battles in other regions have dominated the headlines, relatively small-scale attacks have been steadily eroding Saigon government control in many parts of the fertile and heavily populated Mekong Delta.

Slow deterioration in the government position was evident several months ago, but it became more and more apparent toward the end of last year. Official statistics now available for the month of November indicate that a greater decrease in government control occurred in the delta during that month than in any other time since the communists' Tet offensive of 1968.

Statistics for December are not yet available, but they are expected to show an even more serious decline in government control as a result of the upsurge in communist attacks.

Criscrossed by canals and other waterways, the delta is the great rice-producing area of South Vietnam. More than one-third of the country's population is concentrated there.

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Busing to suburbs—a new tack

Delaware segregation case before judges

By Kristen Keich
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

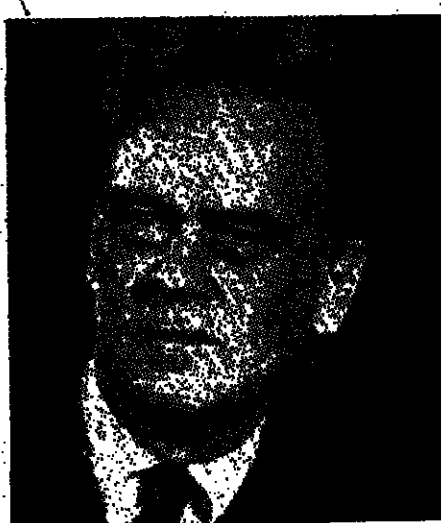
Wilmington, Del.
Did the Supreme Court leave a loophole in its controversial 1971 desegregation ruling last July that might permit compulsory busing of white and black schoolchildren between U.S. inner cities and suburbs?

Some experts see the loophole in the opinion of Justice Potter Stewart, who agreed with the 5-4 Court majority that city-suburb busing was unconstitutional - but also indicated that it might be permissible if segregation was caused or aided by state action.

The justice's opinion is the basis of a case now being decided by a three-judge federal panel here. The judges must now rule whether they agree with the plaintiff - the Wilmington Board of Education - that the State of Delaware has been directly responsible for segregated schools in Wilmington and New Castle County. A decision is expected by Feb. 1.

If they do agree, the way could be opened for compulsory busing between the city of Wilmington and its suburban school districts. Such a decision would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

It also would be weighed carefully



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Stewart—a loophole left?

by supporters - and opponents - of busing in cities and suburbs across the nation.

The case here (Evans v. Buchanan) is the first to test the Supreme Court ruling last July, in which the high court ruled that 53 Detroit suburbs could not be forced to participate in desegregating Detroit public schools.

Final arguments here have been delivered before U.S. District Court Judges Caleb M. Wright and Caleb R. Layton, and Judge John J. Gibbons of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

The heart of the case for the

Brezhnev mystery: effects on world

By Joseph C. Harsch

Latest world events add one big new uncertainty to the pattern.

Moscow has denounced the 1972 trade agreement with the United States. This raises doubt about the duration and depth of détente between the two superpowers. It also adds another reason for thinking that there are differences inside the leadership in Moscow which may be undermining the authority of Leonid I. Brezhnev and the policies which are largely identified with him.

But there is some compensation for this new uncertainty in that prospects for a next step toward a Middle East peace have become brighter. They are improved by a combination of circumstances which has pushed Israel into making proposals which come within visible range of what is acceptable to Egypt. A blending should not be beyond Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's capabilities.

Major feature of détente

The achievement of the 1972 trade pact by the superpowers was a major feature of détente. It represented the result of a special personal relationship which had been built up over six years between Mr. Brezhnev and the American Secretary of State.

In one sense Moscow's deed in denouncing it was vindication for Dr. Kissinger. It proved correct his contention all along that the Senate was jeopardizing détente by tying the agreement openly to the matter of easier emigration for Soviet Jews.

The U.S. Congress' failure to provide the Soviet Union with the trade terms it had hoped for is probably regarded in the Kremlin as a serious failure for Mr. Brezhnev, according to American Kremlinologist Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Failure in Egypt

He thinks that Mr. Brezhnev is also being faulted for the fact that he failed to win a return of Soviet "specialists" to Egypt. This may be

PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

the true reason behind the postponement of the visit Mr. Brezhnev was to have made to Cairo this past week.

Elizabeth Pond reports from Moscow: Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam left Moscow Jan. 16 without seeing Mr. Brezhnev, adding to speculation concerning the Communist Party chief's health and leadership position. So far the evidence on which the speculation is based is slim. But the longer the rumors go unscotched by a display of Mr. Brezhnev's authority, the more currency they gain.

Mr. Brezhnev's public absence dates back to Dec. 24. Since then his only reported appearance was at the funeral of his mother the first week in January. Contrary to custom, the

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Freshmen shake up Congress

Historic challenge trips senior chairmen

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Wright Patman and Gladys Noon Spellman first came to Washington within months of each other back in the late 1920s. He was a freshman congressman. She was an eight-year-old schoolgirl living a few blocks from the Capitol.

Now Mrs. Spellman is a freshman congresswoman, and a leader of the backbench challenge that looks like unseating Mr. Patman and other powerful committee chairmen in the House of Representatives.

It's the sort of foundation-shaking challenge that probably never entered the head of even a crusading populist like Mr. Patman 45 years ago. But that is how much the old order is being turned topsy-turvy here.

As many as four once-impregnable chairmen whose combined years in Congress exceed a century - W. R. Poage of Agriculture, F. Edward Hebert of Armed Services (both voted out by the Democratic caucus Thursday), Wayne L. Hays of House Administration, and Mr. Patman of Banking - face toppling in a campaign spearheaded by freshmen in office less than a week.

All changes must be ratified by the full House.

But the roots of the challenge go back further than one week - and deeper:

The election. American voters in November sent to Congress the largest crop of newcomers since the 1948 Truman-Dewey election, 92 or nearly one-fifth of the House. The 75 new Democrats total over one-quarter of the controlling party.

*Please turn to Page 4

Labor sec'y needs job

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Does anyone have a high-paying job for a secretary of labor?

If anyone does, Peter J. Brennan might be available, and a great deal of confusion in the Ford administration might be cleared away.

President Ford does not want to write a "Dear Peter" letter to Secretary Brennan, accepting a resignation that has not been proffered - but the President would like a new labor secretary able to improve relations with George Meany and the AFL-CIO.

Secretary Brennan, offered an ambassador's post first in Australia and more recently in Ireland, is reluctant to accept a diplomatic assignment likely to cost more than its compensation; he would prefer to return to his old post as head of construction unions in New York.

The city and state organizations, however, are happy with the leaders they have.

So Secretary Brennan is sticking around the Labor Department - for now.

Free liquor could boost airline passenger fares

By John Mills
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
Once hooked on free liquor, U.S. airlines are having serious problems kicking the habit.

Airline liquor giveaways, which

began several months ago as a promotional gimmick, are escalating into a multimillion-dollar struggle. Nondrinking passengers, meanwhile, are helping to pay the bill.

Federal officials express concern. Free cocktails, now served aboard two major airlines, could eventually

lead to higher fares for everyone flying major East Coast routes, officials say.

National Airlines, the nation's ninth biggest, triggered the latest concern when it decided not to drop free liquor service, as announced, on Jan. 14. National said competitive pressures forced it to continue handing out two free drinks to adult riders.

Industry sources say the two drinks probably are costing National about \$3 per drinker, which comes out of the ticket price of both drinkers and nondrinkers.

National's promise to drop its two-month-old free liquor policy had been contingent on elimination by Delta, Air Lines of its free champagne and steak service on competing routes. Delta said no.

Cost to airlines

Eastern Airlines, which also serviced the highly competitive Florida routes, has been pulled into the liquor war - but is angry about it.

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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Many airline passengers question



By a staff photographer

... 'free' drinks aloft

What Angola statehood means

مكتبة ابن رشد

السلامة، الجيد

Nixon seclusion as deep as ever

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
Mystery and uncertainty surround the activities and future of former U.S. President Richard Nixon — who remains sequestered in his San Clemente retreat along the scenic Pacific shore just south of here.

Only immediate friends, family, and a few aides see the ex-chief executive. He is reportedly still recovering from his recent illness. He reads, watches television, and rests. Rabbi Baruch Korff, a long-time staunch supporter and head of the "President Nixon Justice Fund," describes Mr. Nixon's response as "compassionate" to the recent convictions of H.R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman, and John Mitchell for their involvement in the Watergate cover-up.

This situation raises immediate and long-range questions regarding Mr. Nixon. Among them:

- What will his role be in the legal appeals of his former advisers? Will the ex-President eventually get permanent possession of White House tapes and documents now being withheld from him?
- Will the book which Mr. Nixon is reportedly writing clarify some of the unanswered questions of Watergate — and/or help absolve the ex-chief executive from blame?
- What about finances? Is Mr. Nixon fiscally solvent — or will he have to divest himself of major holdings, perhaps even La Casa Pacifica, his San Clemente home?
- Also what about the ex-President's personal life? Will he remain a virtual recluse in his southern California hideaway? Or will he one day seek activity in public life?

A university post

Some here suggest that Mr. Nixon might occupy a university professorship — perhaps at his native Whittier College.

Others say he could seek other avenues of activity — such as lecture tours. Although it has been suggested, few believe he will ever again run for public office. Also, it is unlikely he will practice law. (California's Bar Association stayed possible disbarment proceedings when the ex-chief executive assured them he did not intend to practice law again.)

Friends and aides will not or cannot answer the above questions.

Many indicate the events of Watergate, the presidential resignation, the Ford pardon, and Mr. Nixon's serious illness still linger too close to objectively speculate about the former President's future.

Trial role unsettled

It is assumed that Mr. Nixon could be a key witness in any appeals by former aides. U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica excused him from testifying in their recent trials for reasons of health. But Mr. Ehrlichman, among others, strongly indicates that the ex-President's testimony is still important to ultimately prove his innocence.

It is reported that the former President still owes about \$171,000 in back federal income taxes.

And an attorney representing those who sold former President Nixon his San Clemente estate in 1969 said Wednesday the \$806,000 mortgage had been sold to an unidentified purchaser. He would not say who the purchaser was.

Both Mr. Nixon's personal attorney and his chief aide said someone other than the former chief executive now holds a new payment schedule set by the new owner.

Finances uncertain

Some sources say the former President may still have a severe cash flow problem. But so far, there have been no reports of his selling property to pay his debts.

CIA admissions won't stop probes

By Robert P. May
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
CIA admission of past spying within the U.S. seems to bear out what congressional and CIA sources have privately been saying: that while there was some surveillance, it was far less in scope than the "massive" surveillance that had been charged.

But some details of spying against anti-war and other dissent U.S. groups came as a surprise to at least one member of Congress who has had key responsibility for overseeing CIA activities: Sen. John Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Senator Stennis, whose committee Thursday began closed-door investigations into these CIA activities, said he had not been aware of most of the CIA activities described Wednesday by CIA Director William Colby.

Additionally, Mr. Colby revealed enough to stir continued concern among several members of Congress for a full investigation. Senators William Proxmire and Richard Schweiker renewed their call for a special prosecutor to investigate the U.S. intelligence community and "bring those who violated the law to justice."

Rep. Lucien Nedel continued to draw up the witness list for his subcommittee's public hearings scheduled to begin Monday.

Indications here are that the Nedel hearings will continue several weeks. When his special subcommittee on intelligence investigated a possible CIA role in Watergate, the hearings lasted some 24 days, with more than

20 witnesses. A similarly lengthy hearing appears in prospect, with Mr. Colby as the leadoff witness.

Sen. John Pastore (D) of Rhode Island, a member of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee which heard the Colby testimony on Wednesday, was disquieted by what he heard. He said the CIA had committed "serious abuses" which the Colby document did not explain. Congressional investigations were required, he said, to find out why these abuses occurred.

Sen. John McClellan, chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee, said the Colby revelations necessitated a thorough investigation of CIA activities. But he said the domestic activities revealed by Mr. Colby were "more or less incidental" to the organization's operations.

Statement released

In a statement released to reporters following the closed-door Wednesday hearing Mr. Colby said the CIA:

- Wiretapped the phone of 21 Americans between 1961 and 1965, investigating leaks of classified information.
- Opened "selected mail" sent between the U.S. and two Communist nations, between 1963 and 1973, to identify Americans "in active correspondence with Communist countries."
- Broke into three places in the Washington, D.C., area between 1966 and 1971. All break-ins were aimed at CIA employees suspected of violating security. (According to the law which established the CIA, the agency is permitted to operate within the U.S. to protect its own security.)
- Followed five Americans, in 1971 and 1972, who were suspected of "receiving classified information without authorization."

Witness list drafted

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★Suburb busing decision looms

Continued from Page 1

Some experts on busing believe the panel here will rule that such cross-district busing is possible.

However, some black leaders say the city's black community could have reservations.

Black viewpoint

"It's not that the school system in Wilmington is particularly good," says one leader. "But the blacks have built a power base through the school system. The superintendent is black, most of the school board [members] are black, and many of the school officials are black. I think they might be reluctant to have their representation in the classrooms diluted," he said.

Black Methodist minister Felton May said he knew many black parents who favored establishing con-

France agrees to drop 'tripartite' oil policy

By the Associated Press
Paris
French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues recently acknowledged that France has dropped its "tripartite" formula for a proposed world conference of oil producers and consumers. He stressed the decision was made at the request of developing countries.

Cattle lost in blizzard

By the Associated Press

Bismarck, N.D.
North Dakota's Agriculture Commissioner recently said that preliminary estimates indicate cattle losses from last weekend's severe blizzard could total \$1 million.

Commissioner Myron Just said as many as 5,000 head of cattle may have perished in the storm. He put a price tag of \$200 on each animal.

"This really put a strain on livestock producers who have been struggling with low livestock prices, high feed costs, and drought," Mr. Just said. "Many of these farmers and ranchers are pressed to the breaking point."

He said he is investigating the possibility of moving many of the dead animals to rendering plants in neighboring states because North Dakota's rendering plants can handle only 25 to 35 animals a day.

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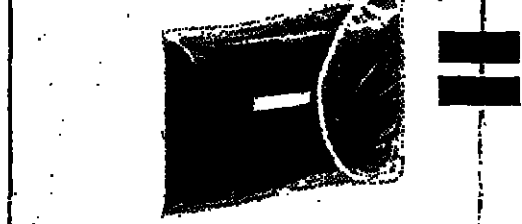
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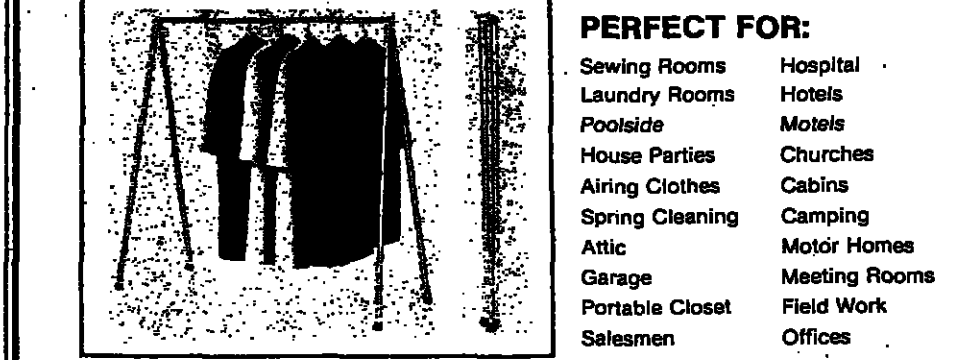
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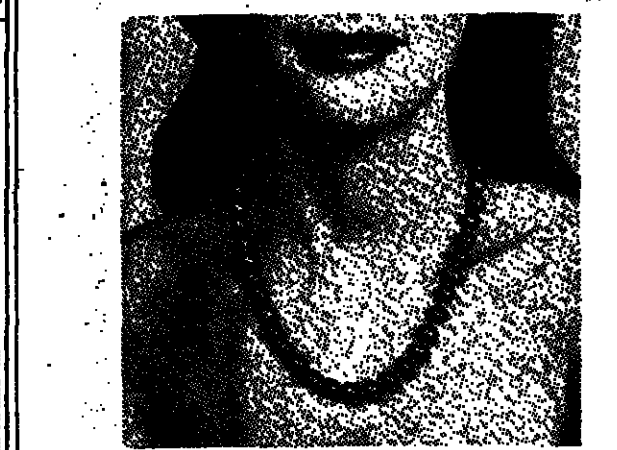
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Recul sensible pour Saigon

La perte de la province de Phuoc Long aux mains des communistes est un recul sérieux pour Saigon. Bien que Phuoc Binh, elle-même isolée et pourvue de liaisons insuffisantes avec le reste du pays, ne soit pas de très grande importance, sa capture est sans aucun doute un coup du point de vue psychologique pour le gouvernement Thieu.

Il n'y a pas lieu de croire que les Vietnamiens du nord projettent une attaque frontale massive contre Saigon. Le coût en vies et équipement serait trop élevé. Mais de toute évidence Hanoi voudrait faire tomber le régime Thieu et voir un gouvernement plus disposé à faire des concessions aux communistes.

Il va sans dire que la capture de Phuoc Binh est une violation grossière de l'accord sur le cessez-le-feu. Mais d'une manière générale, les deux parties portent leur part de responsabilité dans le cadre des combats. Dès le moment où l'accord sur le cessez-le-feu a été signé, chacune des parties a cherché à agrandir son territoire.

Voici actuellement la nature de la bataille — des avances et des reculs pour s'arracher des bouts de terrain. Il n'y a pas lieu d'être surpris. Personne n'a pensé que Russes et Chinois cesseraient leurs livraisons à leurs clients. Tandis que Moscou et Pékin ne veulent pas compromettre leurs relations avec les Etats-Unis, ils entendent bien entretenir le feu.

Cependant la question se pose maintenant de savoir dans quelle mesure exactement Washington se doit de porter la responsabilité de maintenir à flot le régime Thieu. Il n'est plus question d'intervention militaire américaine directe. Mais les Etats-Unis ne peuvent pas se désintéresser, car l'importance de leur aide militaire affecte certainement la capacité de Saigon de se défendre elle-même.

Dans sa lassitude d'en finir avec le Vietnam, le Congrès a rogné cette aide de façon draconienne. Tout compte fait, cela a eu un effet salutaire. Cela a forcé les Sud-Vietnamiens à ne compter que sur eux-mêmes. Ils ont à restructurer leur armée de façon à faire avec moins

de munitions et à conduire la sorte de guerre qui s'impose dans les conditions vietnamiennes.

Néanmoins, la réduction de l'aide de \$1,4 milliard — tel que demandé — à \$700 millions apparaît par trop douloureuse. Tandis que l'assistance devrait être maintenue dans des limites d'économie plutôt que d'abondance, elle devrait être suffisante. A n'en pas douter le président Ford demandera au nouveau Congrès une affectation de fonds supplémentaire et cette demande devrait être examinée sous l'angle des responsabilités acquises.

A cet égard, il y a lieu de relever que l'aide militaire soviétique et chinoise en faveur de Hanoi atteignit l'an dernier un degré assez élevé. Elle a dépassé les paliers de 1973. Si les Russes et les Chinois ne montrent pas plus de réserve à cet égard, les Etats-Unis devront agir en conséquence.

Ce n'est pas un argument pour un nouvel engagement immédiat au Vietnam — et il faut espérer que le déplacement du porte-avions USS Enterprise ne signifie pas autre chose qu'une présentation possible du pavillon qui s'arrêtera court avant de s'aventurer dans les eaux indo-chinoises. Mais quelle que soit l'aspiration du peuple américain d'en finir avec cette affaire, le Vietnam reste une responsabilité à laquelle il ne peut pas se soustraire.

Par ailleurs le président Thieu doit se rendre compte qu'il n'a pas fait grand-chose pour se gagner les faveurs du Congrès américain. Il a fait peu de concessions aux groupes de l'opposition et son gouvernement n'est pas en train de guérir le pays de ses problèmes économiques. Ce serait naïf de s'attendre à une démocratisation rapide du Sud-Vietnam — ce processus prendra des décennies. Mais, à moins qu'il ne donne à son peuple plus de liberté politique, il pourrait se trouver lui-même la victime d'une prise en charge communiste.

[Cet article a paru en anglais dans le Monitor du 8 janvier, à la dernière page.]

Schwerer Rückschlag für Saigon

Der Verlust der Provinz Phuoc Long an die Kommunisten ist ein schwerer Rückschlag für Saigon. Wenn auch das isolierte Phuoc Long, das nur wenig Verbindung zum übrigen Land hat, an sich nicht von großer Bedeutung ist, so ist doch seine Eroberung zweifellos ein psychologischer Schlag für die Regierung Thieu.

Es ist nicht anzunehmen, daß die Nordvietnamesen einen massiven Frontalangriff gegen Saigon planen. Die Kosten an Menschenleben und Ausrüstung wären zu hoch. Es ist jedoch klar, daß Hanoi das Thieu-Regime stürzen möchte und sich eine Regierung wünscht, die den Zugeständnissen der Kommunisten gegenüber aufgeschlossen ist.

Daß die Einnahme von Phuoc Long eine grobe Verletzung des Waffenstillstandsabkommens ist, braucht nicht gesagt zu werden. Aber an den Kämpfen sind im allgemeinen beide Seiten schuldig. Von dem Augenblick an, wo die Waffenstillstandsvereinbarung unterzeichnet wurde, hat jede Seite versucht, ihr Territorium zu vergrößern.

Das ist es also, worum es bei den Kämpfen jetzt geht — es ist ein Hin und Her um jede Handbreit Land. Und es kommt nicht unerwartet. Niemand dachte daran, daß die Russen und die Chinesen ihre Verbündeten nicht mehr mit Nachschub versorgen würden. Moskau und Peking wollen zwar ihre Beziehungen zu den Vereinigten Staaten nicht aufs Spiel setzen, sie wollen aber auch das Feuer nicht ausgehen lassen.

Es ergibt sich jedoch nun die Frage, inwieweit Washington dafür verantwortlich ist, das Thieu-Regime am Leben zu erhalten. Die Amerikaner sind nicht mehr direkt militärisch engagiert. Die USA können aber auch nicht alles stehen und liegen lassen, und das Ausmaß ihrer Militärhilfe ist für Saigons Fähigkeit, sich selbst zu verteidigen, entscheidend.

Der Kongreß ist des ganzen Vietnamproblems überdrüssig und hat diese Hilfe drastisch reduziert. Alles in allem genommen, hatte dies eine heilsame Wirkung. Es zwang die Südvietsamen, auf eigenen Füßen zu stehen. Sie müssen ihre Streitkräfte umstrukturieren, um mit weniger Waffen auszukommen, und die Kriegführung den vietnamesischen Verhältnissen anpassen.

Dennoch scheinen die Kürzungen — von den geforderten 1,4 Milliarden Dollar wurden nur 700 Millionen Dollar gewährt — gar zu rigoros gewesen zu sein. Wenn auch die Unterstützung eher bescheiden als üppig sein sollte, so sollte sie doch hinreichend sein. Zweifellos wird Präsident Ford beim neuen Kongreß eine zusätzliche Bewilligung bean-

tragen, und dieser Antrag sollte verantwortungsvoll behandelt werden. In diesem Zusammenhang sei darauf hingewiesen, daß die sowjetische und die chinesische Militärhilfe an Hanoi im vergangenen Jahr ziemlich umfangreich war. Sie überstieg die Lieferungen aus dem Jahre 1973. Wenn sich die Russen und die Chinesen nicht mehr Zurückhaltung auferlegen, müssen die USA entsprechend vorgehen.

Das ist keine Anweisung für ein erneutes direktes Engagement in Vietnam — und es ist zu hoffen, daß die Bewegungen des amerikanischen Flugzeugträgers Enterprise nur symbolischen Charakter tragen und daß er nicht in die Gewässer Indochinas vordringen wird. Aber wie sehr sich die amerikanische Öffentlichkeit auch wünscht, sich herauszuhalten — Vietnam ist eine Verantwortung, der sie sich nicht entziehen kann.

Gleichzeitig muß Präsident Thieu erkennen, daß er wenig getan hat, um die Zuneigung des amerikanischen Kongresses zu gewinnen. Er hat oppositionellen Gruppen gegenüber nur wenige Konzessionen gemacht, und seine Regierung tut nichts zur Lösung der wirtschaftlichen Probleme des Landes. Es wäre naiv, eine schnelle Demokratisierung Südvietsams zu erwarten — dieser Prozeß wird Jahrzehnte benötigen. Wenn aber Thieu seinem Volk nicht größere politische Freiheit einräumt, könnte er einer kommunistischen Machtübernahme zum Opfer fallen.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 8. Januar.]

Chrysler's British division adopts 3-day work week

By the Associated Press

London. Chrysler United Kingdom, Ltd., in Britain, a subsidiary of the U.S. auto giant, has gone on a three-day work week because of a slump in sales.

More than 10,000 workers at the company's plants in Scotland and England will be affected by the production slowdown, a Chrysler spokesman said.

Chrysler had a 10 percent share of the British auto market last year, with nearly 114,000 cars sold. This year, the firm has 30,000 autos waiting to be sold, more than any other British car manufacturer.

In a related development, Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., announced unspecified production cuts, company officials said.

Over half does not yet meet all-weather standards

Trans-African Highway inches forward

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

A transportation dream for this underdeveloped continent, the Trans-African Highway, is slowly pushing ahead — but plenty of deep potholes still beset its route.

When completed, the highway will link Mombasa, Kenya, on the shores of the Indian Ocean with Lagos, Nigeria, on the Atlantic, traversing six coastal and interior nations.

A huge network of feeder roads along the route also is taking shape.

Once operational, the Trans-African is expected to give an enormous boost to trade between East and West Africa. About 130 million people inhabit the nations served by the road. Besides this commercial aspect, the highway will symbolize the continent's slowly evolving sense of unity.

But the problems already have proved formidable.

Prime concern of highway engineers is to construct a road able to maintain all-weather standards for its entire length. They emphasize to participating nations, especially the interior ones such as Zaïre, Central African Republic, and Cameroon, that if only a few kilometers are impassable in bad weather, then the whole project is jeopardized.

The total Mombasa-Lagos length is 6,388 kilometers (3,975 miles). Of this, 2,199 kilometers (1,375 miles) is hard-surfaced, 311 kms (200 miles) are non-bitumen but still considered all-weather, and two sections totaling 3,886 kms (2,410 miles) are still fit for dry-weather driving only.

Over half the route, in short, does not yet meet all-weather standards. A Belgian feasibility study for the Kasindi-Kisangani (former Stanleyville) sector in Zaïre is not scheduled even to begin until 1976. A Japanese study for the Kisangani-Bangassou leg also

gets under way next year, with road construction to follow.

Completion date uncertain

Completion date for the full run is uncertain. Optimists once aimed for 1976. Now 1978 seems more likely to those acquainted with the massive structural and political problems.

"1978? We will be lucky if the road is finished by 1988," grumbled one Western expert. He was taking into consideration difficulties in standardizing regulations about maximum loads, customs charges, border formalities, driving licenses, and even military interference in the six nations.

"The challenge will be to give a lorry driver in Mombasa one piece of paper that will get him and his cargo through to Lagos without loss or delay enroute," the informant added.

Overall cost for the road likewise is in doubt. Some put the total figure at \$660 million. But they add that inflation probably will increase this in years to come.

Bridges lose planks

The worst sectors of the Trans-African lie in the tropical rain forests of northeastern Zaïre, between Uganda and the Central African Republic.

Virtually no hard surface roads are yet available in this segment. Jerry-built bridges soon lose their planks or the tree trunks that are substituted. River ferries pushed by small boats lack batteries and petrol, both of which often are extorted from vehicles requiring passage.

Trucks bogged down to axles or body tray are commonplace. Mud-

holes can be four feet deep, and villagers make exorbitant demands for their help. A dozen or more vehicles may be stalled for hours or days behind a breakdown on single-lane roads in dense jungle.

Frontier posts in Zaïre, Uganda, and Nigeria tend to be arbitrary about their charges, difficult about visas and vehicle papers, and extortion-minded, according to recent travelers.

Gas stations are few

Petrol, food, and repairs meanwhile are scarce and expensive. One driver reported only three gas stations in 1,000 miles in Zaïre — at Beni, Kisangani, and Boko. And with banking facilities equally rare, even changing money is a problem. Motels are nonexistent.

Yet the picture is not all dark. Kenya and Uganda in East Africa and Nigeria in the west already have good roads that will become part of the Trans-African system.

But the middle of the route is another story. Only 40 of Zaïre's 980 miles are asphalted. In the Central African Republic, only 50 of 810 miles are hardtop, although the surface generally is better than Zaïre's. Cameroon has no paved road for the 680 miles involved, although the surface is described as fair.

Agreement on a weight limit from end to end of the highway is another unsolved problem. Those who want a high tonnage have to consider the higher construction cost involved.

Among nations involved in the project are Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, Japan, and the United States.

Turkish pressures test new Greek democracy

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Aegina Island, Greece

"Under despotic governments," wrote the father of historians, Herodotus, "the Athenians did not evince a military superiority over any of their neighbors, while they had no sooner got rid of their despots than they won by a long lead."

Today many Greeks wonder whether this will apply to their current problems with their neighbor, occasional ally, and ancient adversary, Turkey.

Most anyone you talk to here, from Takis the fisherman to Vassos, the newly elected parliamentary deputy over for a weekend to inspect a beachfront villa, is glad the modern despots — the Greek colonels who seized power in 1967 and relinquished it last July — are gone.

Boats from Piraeus

Turkey is mentioned in every discussion in the waterfront cafes. Here, the senior citizens of Aegina sip their coffee in the sunshine and watch the boats from Piraeus arrive, almost ignoring the small smattering of disembarking bearded, jean-wearing young tourists, remnants of a tourist season shattered beyond repair by last summer's Cyprus crisis.

"Last summer," remembers Takis the fisherman, shaking his head as he spreads his new pale blue nylon net dry on the quay at Agia Marina, the old western harbor from which the ancient islanders once waged war on their commercial rivals in Athens, "our destroyers used to slip in here to hide." Perhaps, it was thought, a far-ranging Turkish reconnaissance flight might have overlooked them here.

Better equipped now

The Greek Defense Minister, Evangelos Averoff-Tositas, says Greece is better equipped to wage war in the Aegean Sea now, if it is forced to, than it was last summer. Turkey, he says, would now have to face a much tougher challenge if it tried to capture disputed areas where there is undersea oil, or Rhodes, Samos, Mytilene, or any other of the far islands hugging the Turkish coast.

"The numerous rocks and shallows which surround Aegina render it difficult and hazardous of approach," wrote another classical historian, Pausanias. The same topography complicates a main task of the Greek Navy and the U.S. Sixth Fleet, which used to anchor in nearby Phaleron Bay: keeping tabs on the submarines of the Soviet squadron in the Mediterranean.

Hide and seek

The Soviet missile-bearing cruisers and destroyers like to anchor in the waters between the southern islands of Crete and Kythira. While they do so, the Soviet squadron's submarines find the cavernous bottom of the Aegean an ideal place to play hide and seek with the undersea detection devices of the western navies.

Greeks here remember uneasily that the Soviets appeared to be backing the Turkish invasion of Cyprus — which they also believe was encouraged or abetted by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency — and wonder whether Turkish submarines may not be sneaking through these same waters now.

A present-day Greek sees a lesson for Greece today in Aegina's ancient past. About 800 B.C. the islanders were waging a fierce war with their Athenian neighbors when Xerxes, the Persian ruler, sent heralds to demand

Because of you... a man set out early today on a dusty road leading south from Nairobi.

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Wheat fields near Cairo—hitched up for bigger harvests

Egypt plunges into 'green revolution'

By Richard Critchfield
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo
After a cautious start, Egypt now is taking a deep plunge into the "green revolution."

It will mean a decisive historical break with a way of rural life that Egyptian fellahin have been following for 4,000 years since the age of the Pharaohs.

The new high yielding "dwarf" wheat—a short-stemmed hybrid that doubled production in India and Pakistan in the late 1960's—is coming to Egypt five years after much of the world has already adopted it. But it is coming with a rush.

Just three years ago, use of the new seeds was still only a small experiment involving a fraction of 1 percent of Egypt's wheatland. A ten-fold increase each year since then has brought on the fastest shift any country has yet made.

700,000 acres

In the new winter planting season, the fellahs sowed 700,000 acres—half of Egypt's total wheat acreage—with the new American-developed, Mexican-bred grain.

Egyptians have turned to the new seeds hesitantly. They are aware that a wholesale adoption of the fertilizer-intensive dwarf wheat, with its added technological inputs, can open a Pan-

dora's box of unpredictable ecological backlash and social consequences.

Yet the reasons for adopting high-yield grain are more compelling. Egypt's population of 37.5 million is growing by almost 900,000 a year while arable land remains confined to the valley and delta of the Nile. Even with double cropping, a rural population density of 1,500 persons per square mile has reached the saturation point.

Lost to cities

Each year 12,500 acres of cultivated land are lost to urbanization. Only by increasing crop intensity—mostly by assured water supplies from the Aswan High Dam—has Egypt been able to feed its people.

Seven years of war effort have eaten up all of Egypt's available reserves and hard currency. It finds itself hard put to continue spending, one-third of its budget to support the 750,000-man Army, feed its people, and import enough raw materials to keep its industry going (now operating 35 percent under capacity).

Old methods used

While recognizing the necessity of shifting to the new high-yield wheat varieties, few Egyptians are happy about it. The Nile Valley has had a uniquely stable agriculture with enduring farming methods and village customs that go back for 40 centuries. The Egyptian fellah, who cultivates his average two acres so intensively it is really gardening, has historically ignored modernization and machinery.

Peasants complain about the new wheat. They say it weakens the soil, they do not like its color, and their buffaloes find its stems hard to chew. Cairo's bakers have protested they get fewer loaves per ton because the new wheat's absorption rate is down, and housewives say it makes tough bread.

Output up

But with increased substitution of the new wheat seeds last year, production rose 100,000 tons—and to anyone trying to run Egypt these days, that is the sort of statistic that counts.

American farm experts who helped launch the green revolution in Asia find Egypt's agriculture much better organized. Some 900,000 acres turned over to poor peasants by Gamal Abdel Nasser after his 1952 revolution are subject to direct government control, and 4,000 village cooperatives that provide fertilizer loans at 3 percent interest have a big say in what the farmers grow.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Cairo seeks to feed a growing population

France, Germany compete

Europe's color-TV sales war

By the Associated Press

Paris

All the hands-across-the-Rhine, "Hello Valery, Good Evening, Helmut" camaraderie of French-German relations in 1975 cannot hide a conflict going on between the two countries.

"It's never discussed when President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt get together," said a Frenchman who is directly concerned. "It could be in bad taste, you know, when the official line is that everything is roses. There's tremendous money involved, of course, and no one will give an inch because they think they can get the lion's share."

The war is over the sale of France's and Germany's rival color television systems, SECAM and PAL, to other parts of Europe and most of the developing world. The United States is absent from the battle because its system, NTSC, although developed first, is considered inferior to the European systems.

Shah bought

Because there is minimum difference between SECAM and PAL—both produce very lifelike color—the

fight to sell the systems, sets, and equipment has become political.

When French Premier Jacques Chirac went to Iran in December for talks with the Shah, high on the order of business was reported to be a discussion of SECAM's merits. Whatever his reasons, the Shah tilted to the French system and the decision made banner headlines in French newspapers.

Earlier in 1974, after visits by cabinet-level French officials, SECAM, perhaps in recognition of France's pro-Arab foreign policy, was chosen by Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Inter-SECAM, the system's sales coordinator, estimated the Saudi deal could be as big as \$170 million.

The major markets that are left are Italy, Spain, Portugal, much of the Far East, Latin America, and Africa.

Germans follow closely

"Wherever we go to make a demonstration," said Jean-Noel Dibie, spokesman for Inter-SECAM, "the Germans are there two days later. We know their pictures look a bit better than ours in the labs, but they're exactly equal on home sets."

"We say that SECAM is a much easier system to use with inexperienced or not particularly

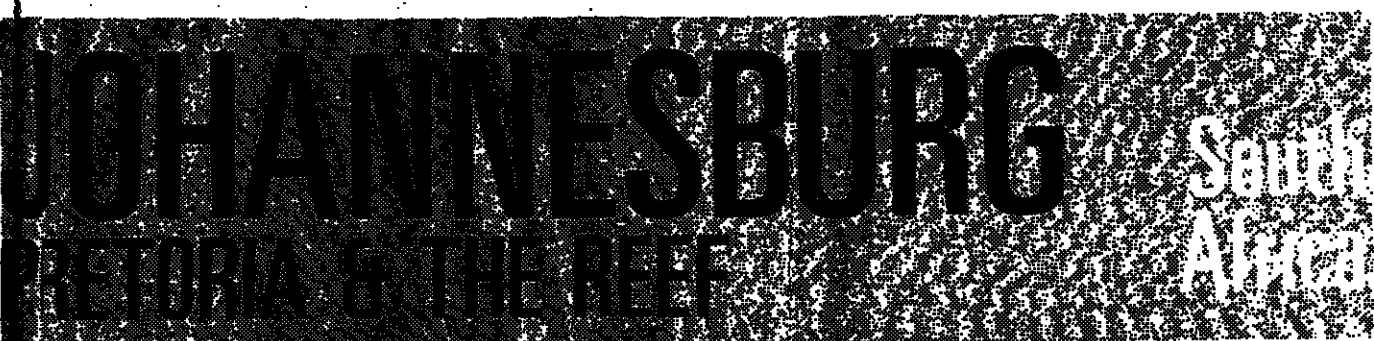
proficient technicians, and that's a very big consideration. The Germans don't want to admit this. They can be very aggressive rivals."

Curiously, Thomson-CSF, the biggest maker of television sets in France and the country's only producer of television broadcast equipment, is a bit of an unwilling participant and suggests that, in France anyway, SECAM's victories are trumpeted for political reasons.

But the French Government views the SECAM-PAL competition differently. A French diplomat speaking privately said:

"France has frankly suffered in the past in comparison with German technology. Now we have an area where we can make customers for the coming generations. We don't take this lightly," he added.

The French system has been bought notably by the Soviet Union and the rest of the Soviet bloc; Lebanon, Egypt, Zaire, the Ivory Coast, Tunisia, and Luxembourg. The PAL system has been adopted in Britain, Scandinavia, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Brazil, Hong Kong, and South Africa. The U.S. system is operative in Japan, Mexico, and Canada.



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Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Common ground favored by Ford on dual issues

Washington
President Ford told congressional leaders Thursday he was willing to find a common ground with his Democratic critics in an effort to solve the nation's economic and energy problems, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen reported.

Mr. Ford held a breakfast meeting with bipartisan congressional leaders this morning.

Mr. Nessen said Mr. Ford believes there "is common ground between his ideas and his critics in Congress."

Mr. Ford is pressing for prompt action by Congress, contending "you are not going to cure the energy or recession problems with speeches."

IRA ends cease-fire

Dublin
The provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) announced Thursday night its decision to abandon after 25 days its cease-fire in Northern Ireland and Britain.

The IRA council decided recent British moves, including the release of some detainees in Northern Ireland, were not sufficient to warrant an extension of the truce. The cease-fire began on Dec. 22 and was originally announced for 11 days. But it was extended on Jan. 2 for another two weeks until midnight Thursday.

According to the reports, it was likely that intensive IRA hostilities would not be resumed until after the weekend.

Output and price news 'not good' in U.S.

Washington
Two severe jolts of bad economic news hit U.S. citizens Thursday, one day after President Ford warned that the state of the union "is not good," writes Monitor correspondent David Cook.

In the last three months of 1974, the U.S. gross national product (GNP) after adjustment for inflation declined at a 9.1 percent annual rate — the second largest decline on record, the Commerce Department reported.

GNP measures the value of goods and services produced by the nation's economy, as well as income U.S. residents earn abroad. U.S. GNP declined in all four quarters of 1974.

While the output of the nation's economy was declining, the prices consumers pay were rising. The Commerce Department reported that in the last three months of 1974, prices as measured by the GNP implicit price deflator rose at an annual 13.7 percent rate — compared with an 11.9 percent rate in the previous three months.

Train: U.S. not quitting its clean-air goals

Washington
President Ford's program to speed up energy development as outlined to Congress this week does not signal an abandonment of the nation's clean-air goals, says Environmental Protection



Russell E. Train

Agency administrator Russell E. Train. This year's energy package — which includes amendments to the Clean Air Act, a five-year delay on auto-emission standards, and accelerating power-plant siting and licensing proceedings — was drawn up in full consultation with the environmental agency "in the spirit of trying to find accommodations and solutions that were mutually acceptable," Mr. Train stated. It was

very different from last year when the whole process was conducted "in an atmosphere of confrontation" to environmental goals, writes Monty Hoyt, Monitor correspondent.

However, some conservation groups have called the postponement of auto-emission standards "a bad deal for the American people." And Ralph Nader and eight leading scientists have warned against "the unique and substantial hazards" associated with the large-scale nuclear-power-plant program called for by the President.

France, Cuba sign wide-ranging pact

Paris
France and Cuba Thursday signed a major trade, economic, and technological cooperation pact leading to closer political relations.

The pact, signed by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Cuban Vice-Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, will give France a leading part in Cuba's five-year development plan.

Mr. Chirac, hailing the pact as ushering in a new era of close cooperation between the two countries, said he expected French capital and technological know-how would "move into Cuba in a big way."

Illegal parking by diplomats in N.Y.

New York
Soviet and Israeli diplomats have been cited for illegal parking here since Oct. 1 more than emissaries from any other country.

In the last three months, 31,000 parking tickets have been given to foreign diplomats, according to a survey by the New York Post. Because of diplomatic immunity, the diplomats are not required to pay and few of them do.

If they did pay the tickets issued in just the last 90 days of 1974, the Post calculates the city would be \$500,000 richer. Among missions to the United Nations, Soviet Union received the most tickets — 3,669. Israel led the consulates with 478.

Number of girl cadets doubles in Army ROTC

Washington
The number of female cadets in the Army Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) on the nation's college campuses more than doubled this year over last, the Pentagon said.

It released figures showing that 6,354 women are enrolled in Army ROTC this year, compared to 3,098 last year.

An Army spokesman said no special effort has been made to recruit women into the ROTC program, and the enrollment increase is solely the result of more applicants. There were no female cadets in Army ROTC until 1973.

Threat of A-attack by terrorists cited

Washington
The United States is basically defenseless against the threat of nuclear attack by terrorist groups, Fred Ikle, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said here.

In a speech to the National Security Industrial Association, Mr. Ikle said the U.S. nuclear defense effort has been directed against one or two clearly identifiable potential adversaries.

"The only way we now know to ward off nuclear attack rests on two critical premises: the premise that we need be concerned with one, or at most a very few, potential nuclear adversary powers; and the premise that these potentially hostile nuclear armaments will always be controlled by men who care about the survival of their countries," he said. If nuclear weapons continue to spread, these premises could be shattered, Mr. Ikle said.

Faisal visits Syria base to see Soviet weapons

Damascus, Syria
King Faisal of Saudi Arabia visited a Syrian Air Force base Thursday for a display of what a Saudi official called "ultra-modern Russian weaponry."

The anti-Communist Faisal, who has spent billions arming his desert kingdom with American, French, and British weapons, saw "aircraft and antiaircraft equipment new to the area," the Saudi official said. An



King Faisal

informed source said it was likely the Syrians and Russian advisers showed King Faisal the MIG-23 jet fighter, perhaps the MIG-25, as well as the latest generation of SAM antiaircraft rockets.

King Faisal and other Arab oil producers have picked up the tab for Syrian arms purchases since the October war. Estimates of the amount of cash payments — by Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia — to the Soviets for weapons to Syria are in the area of \$1.5 billion.

Soviets hail Communist gains in S. Vietnam

Moscow
Leading Soviet political commentator Yuri Zhukov Thursday hailed Communist military successes in South Vietnam in areas that he said had been illegally seized by the Saigon government.

In an article in the Thursday edition of the Communist Party Daily, Pravda, Mr. Zhukov declared: "In recent months the people's armed liberation forces have dealt a crushing rebuff to the Saigon gangsters and returned to the provisional revolutionary government many regions which had been seized by these gangsters."

MINI-BRIEFS

Bonn, Havana resume ties

West Germany and Cuba have decided to resume diplomatic relations broken in 1963 over Havana's recognition of East Germany. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn Thursday.

Viet Cong and UN aid

The Viet Cong's political branch, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, has received permission to establish a liaison office in Geneva to work with UN aid agencies, a UN spokesman disclosed Wednesday night in New York.

Israeli raid on Lebanon

Israeli raiders clashed with an Arab guerrilla force in southeast Lebanon early Thursday, and the Israeli command in Tel Aviv reported four Arabs killed and two Israelis wounded.

Greece takes over airline

The Greek Government has taken over Olympic Airways from multimillionaire Aristotle Onassis. It was announced Thursday in Athens. The decision came at the end of negotiations that began last year.

Turkish airlift

Turkey will organize a huge airlift in the next few days to evacuate, hopefully in two weeks, thousands of Turkish-Cypriot refugees from the British base of Akrotiri in Cyprus to Southern Turkey. Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel said Thursday in Ankara.

Postal strike threatened

The National Association of Letter Carriers is threatening a nationwide strike in March if the U.S. Postal Service implements a new delivery system designed to increase efficiency. Union leaders in Washington said the new system would eliminate 15,000 jobs.

Pro-metric bill

A bill that would convert the United States to the metric system of measurement over the next 10 years was introduced in the U.S. Senate by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D) of Rhode Island.

★ Working their way through college

Continued from Page 1

Campus advisers spot more and more students seeking textbook bargains, "dutching" more on dates (each paying his/her own way) carrying less cash, ridding themselves of charge cards, making judicious use of the telephone, viewing cheaper movies, denying themselves a spring vacation, brown-bagging lunches and "eating in," and wearing old clothes (even those from high school).

Flea market in Chicago

Recently, the University of Chicago, a small (student body 7,500) private campus on the South Side of the city, held its quarterly flea market where students sell possessions they no longer want, need, or can afford. Sales more than tripled over last year.

"Whether it's the pinch of necessity... I couldn't say," said Mrs. Lorna Strauss, Chicago dean of students. "It's suddenly very popular."

Also popular on several college campuses is turning the federal program of receiving food stamps into a form of government scholarship.

In communities where employment is down, such as those at Michigan State University at East Lansing and

the University of Wisconsin at Madison, about half the food stamp recipients are students.

Stamp requirements

On the average, single students with less than \$200 a month in adjusted income may receive \$48 a month in food stamps by paying anywhere from nothing to \$40, depending on their (adjusted) income.

The brunt of the inflation squeeze will hit later in the school year when last summer's earnings for most students run out, forcing a sudden demand of money for living expenses, college financial experts say.

Aid applications at the University of California, Berkeley, increased 28 percent this year as the soaring cost of living sliced away at the money parents ordinarily spent for their children's education.

Short-term loans at the University of California, Santa Barbara, are up 21 percent. These range from \$50 to \$300 and must be paid back within three months.

Cheaper quarters

Students are seeking cheaper apartments farther from campus or moving into less expensive dormitories

rather than pay the higher rents off-campus living.

A waiting list of 700 Berkeley students exists for the campus's 3,000 dorm spaces where three years ago there were 200 vacancies, says Berkeley director of housing and child care, Miss Alceste Pappas. Also, two-thirds drop in the number of students applying for married-student housing reflects a decline in student marriages, a trend, she says, probably related to rising prices as well as to fewer students valuing marriage at an early age.

Cooperative cooking

At Harvard, about 100 students save \$500 to \$1,000 each a year by cooking for each other in five cooperatives. A home-cooked meal for 20 people costs under 75 cents for meat, potato, vegetable, soup, often homemade bread, and dessert.

A California coed who has to pay utilities on her apartment has stopped heating it. But I give it if it gets cold," she admits. She has also stopped buying processed foods.

Laura Scott, a linguistics junior, has started making her own clothes. Rita Leonard substitutes soybeans and lentils for meat. And John Frame, a third-year law student, has canceled his magazine subscriptions.

Contributing to this survey: David Anable in New York, Judith Frutkin in Chicago, Peter Broer in Boston, Curtis T. Stinner in Los Angeles, and Frederic A. Morris in San Francisco.

Communist nations trimming foreign aid

By Reuter

The world's communist countries have gradually reduced their already modest expenditure on development aid in recent years, a West German parliamentarian says.

Dr. Juergen Todenhofer, development-aid spokesman for the opposition Christian Democrats, said that according to American estimates aid expenditure by the Soviet Union, China, and communist Eastern Europe totaled \$1.5 billion in 1973, compared with \$1.7 billion in 1972 and \$1.8 billion the year before.

The Soviet Union and the East European countries, in particular, were responsible for the reduction, he said.

In 1973, Western industrialized countries provided nearly \$13 billion in development aid, more than eight times as much as the communist world, he added.

Dr. Todenhofer also said terms and conditions of communist credits were tougher than the West's.

★ Freshmen shake up Congress

Continued from Page 1

Numbers count. When the last "freshman class" of Democrats two years ago summoned committee chairmen to meet with them, they numbered just 27 and the chairmen politely declined. This time the freshmen not only turned up, but some uninvited chairmen of minor committees even volunteered to come.

The mandate. Most of the newcomers sense that the voters who elected them were signaling a message to Washington. "There is a wave of public expression of opinion against the way things are going here," as an aide of one freshman puts it.

The reforms. The House is beginning to choose its leaders by something besides strict seniority. Committee chairmen had to submit to party election two years ago, and now seniority is scrapped in picking successors to dethroned chairmen.

A dinner party started

The historic assault on decades of House tradition had its genesis at a Thanksgiving weekend dinner party here.

"A few of them decided they should get themselves together and learn the ropes and the system," says an aide of one of the organizers, Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D) of New York, now the group's temporary chairman.

The ring leaders bear the stamp of the Eastern liberal establishment: freshmen Democrats Andrew McGuire of New Jersey, Edward W. Pattison of New York, Mrs. Spellman of Maryland (temporary vice-chairman) — plus two so-called "retrograde" returning to Congress after an absence, New Yorkers James H. Scheuer and Mr. Ottinger.

Two non-Easterners included

Much of the organization concept is credited to an Eastern (Harvard) educated Coloradan, Rep. Timothy E. Wirth. The only other non-Easterner among the organizers is Rep. James H. Weaver of Oregon.

A mailgram to fellow freshmen began a round of meetings as the newcomers began trickling to Washington. By the time Congress convened this week, the first-timers — who normally would be wandering about in a daze — had a staff or two, an office on Capitol Hill, and concrete objectives.

"Never before has a freshman class been organized so early," says its new staff man, Doug Dibbert, a former aide of two congressmen and public-interest consultant.



★ Saigon's control in delta slips

Continued from Page 1

In the months immediately after the Vietnam cease-fire, it was more often than not Saigon's forces which were on the attack in the delta. The government built many new outposts — placing some of them inside Communist base areas that were supposed to be protected by the peace agreement. The idea was to show the flag and expand areas of government control.

But the Communists began taking the initiative last year, and more than 1,000 outposts have been abandoned by Saigon — either under direct pressure or as part of a government "consolidation" program aimed at eliminating exposed positions and conserving fuel and ammunition.

Units held in reserve

Many of last year's attacks in the delta were carried out by Communist regional and local forces of the South. The larger Communist units, heavily manned by North Vietnamese regulars, continued to be held in reserve.

But some military observers expect heavier fighting in the delta this year, with the larger units coming increasingly into the action. They expect that one of the chief aims of some of these units will be the cutting of Highway 4, the main link between the capital city of Saigon and the delta.

At the moment, government officers are showing great concern over Communist movements in Kieng Tuong Province, which borders Cambodia to the north of Highway 4. Some military analysts think the province capital, Moc Hoa, may become the target of a ground attack.

★ Airline liquor struggle costly

Continued from Page 1

Eastern chairman Floyd Hall estimates it is costing his airline \$1 million a year to match National's free liquor offer on competitive routes. If free liquor balloons into a nationwide policy, it could cost airlines \$100 million a year, he says.

Russell Ray, vice-president of sales and service for Eastern, says it "is not fair to nondrinking passengers to pay the same fare." The nondrinkers, he says, are "subsidizing the free liquor."

Anger at National and Eastern is not shared by Atlanta-based Delta, which got the free-drink battle started last summer with free champagne service from Dallas to West Coast cities.

The free service was "so successful," says a Delta spokesman, that it was extended to all of Delta's long-haul flights, including flights that competed with Eastern and National.

'Pirating' charged

Delta puts one bottle of champagne or wine aboard its flights for each six passengers. Many passengers don't drink, so that assures at least two 4-ounce goblets of champagne for each drinking passenger — and probably more if they want it.

When the Delta champagne service began, National was mired in a 106-day strike that finally ended Nov. 1. Delta's champagne ploy, charges National, "was a deliberate attempt to pirate our passengers when we were unable to compete."

Despite its subsequent free-drink policy, National's business after the strike sagged 40 percent in November and 30 percent in December.

Meanwhile, Delta says it has "no idea of discontinuing the steak and champagne service," according to a spokesman, who adds that champagne at \$2.50 a bottle can be given away at a fraction of the cost of hard liquor.

"We think National is throwing money down a bad pit," says a Delta official. Delta continues to sell cocktails on its champagne flights with no significant decline in revenue, says an airlines official.

CAB watches closely

In Washington, an official of the Civil Aeronautics Board, which reviews airline rates, says all this is being viewed with "additional alarm" in the wake of National's latest decision.

The CAB has no right to interfere with airline "amenities," the spokesman says, unless "these amenities begin to affect fares."

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Silverton, Colorado (Portfolio VI) 1951

Courtesy New York Graphic Society, from "Ansel Adams, Images 1923-1974."

... The music of light and shadow

Ansel Adams



By Susan Littlewood

"My approach to photography is based on my belief in the vigor and values of the world of nature. . . . I believe that man must . . . build strength into himself, affirming the enormous beauty of the world . . . and I believe in photography as one means of expressing this affirmation."

Ansel Adams, 1944

By Susan Littlewood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

His name is a legend in the world of photography, synonymous with the notion of landscape as art. He has photographed nature (particularly the American West) in its most exhilarating moments — the monumental sculptured cliffs and peaks of the High Sierras, the light-faceted California dunes, the glow of silver aspens at dawn, the ethereal, free-form shimmer of geysers and surfs. Most critics agree he has done it better than anyone before or since.

Today, however, he is concerned about his role as romantic nature photographer, which his 1944 credo has brought upon him. "In New York I have relatively small appreciation among the critics; the urban scene there is of tremendous importance," he said in a recent interview. "I'm accused of being 'nature boy.' 'What's the matter with Adams?' they say. 'The world is going to pieces and all he photographs is rocks.'"

Bola tie amid elegance

The scene is anomalous — Adams in Western plaid shirt and bola tie amid the Eastern elegance of Boston's Ritz Carlton Hotel. A Californian, he is a spacious man — warm, open, and friendly, tall, broad-shouldered. His grizzled beard adds to the look of a prospector from California's "days of gold." Only the boots and Stetson are missing.

But Adams need not worry about his relevance. He has photographed many things besides rocks, which his new book, "Ansel Adams, Images 1923-1974" (New York Graphic Society, \$75) amply illustrates. Even if he had not done so, he would be secure in his documentation of the American earth. Although he feels that the photographic can be powerful in its capacity for social reform, to him the real cure for social ills lies in the refreshment of the human spirit, which nature provides.

"A picture of a line of unemployed is a record of a tragic situation," he says, "but the fact that there is a resort to nature could cause a different attitude, and we wouldn't have urban grime. Wilderness is a mystique,

and my photographs are directed to that, creating a kind of mystical interpretation."

He speaks reflectively, as if previsualizing the image his words will create. "I think the best definition of art was made by Alfred Stieglitz. He said that the photographer sees something which excites him spiritually, and he wants to say something about it, so he photographs it. Then he shows the spectator the image and says this is the equivalent of what I felt. The important thing is that if the statement is powerful, it will stir the person to create his own equivalent or feeling for it. [Art historian Reginald] Wilenski said, 'Art is the enlargement of experience.'"

A realist first

Adams is strictly a realist, though, and a disciple of the "straight" school of photography (the term for sharp focus, precise detail, and clarity of image). "You're not distorting," he says. "You have absolute respect for the medium. You don't violate reality. You just expand it."

There is a feeling of awe, almost reverence, in the grand panoramic landscapes. Adams once remarked, "Sometimes I think I do get to places just when God is ready to have somebody click the shutter."

Does he have any sense of destiny or religion about his work? "I'm a heathen," he says quickly, "when it comes to any organized religion," then adds, "but that doesn't mean that I'm not aware that there is something which seems to be vested beyond us which our senses don't include. The quality of anticipation is very essential to the artist and is way ahead of anything we're conscious of. Also, there is a fundamental sense of human relationship, that you're trying to do something for other people. In that sense I might be considered very deeply religious."

He feels optimistic about the future of photography, despite the fact that art photography now is heavily fantastic, surreal, and erotic. "I don't worry about it. There's always going to be a lot of bad stuff that reflects the trend. There is a cynicism rampant, and people have become extremely private and centripetal. There isn't an outgoing expression. But I'd be the last one to restrict anybody from saying things because you never know [if]

what they're going to say will be fundamentally important. All art is advanced because of people who have something new to say."

"All this erotic business, however, is being done by people who consider themselves artists by virtue of their self-imposed isolation from society. It's very childish. In photography, being that it draws its image from reality, you have to be very careful how you go. I think the majority of pictures that people make are healthy though. There's always some work being done that is very powerful and that is going to last."

Only a few at top

There have been many photographers with equal passion for what constitutes a great photograph, but there are only a few Ansel Adamases, Paul Strands, or Edward Westons in one century.

What does he feel it was that enabled him to accomplish what he did? "Well, it would be foolish to deny the fact that I have some gift," he says. "Obviously, without it nothing would happen. But the very important factor is the coincidence of time, place, training, opportunities, and personal relationships; all seemed to come together to make a logical whole. If you look back into history you find that most people who seemed to get places did so — because of themselves, of course — but also because the circumstances were favorable. Sometimes circumstances can be very depressive."

"But often," he adds, "these things are our own choice. Edward [Weston], for instance, lived a monk's life on purpose with some illusion that if he lived in a garret and froze, it might be very uncomfortable physically, but it was good for the soul. That was his illusion. Well, that's a lot of romantic baloney. Other people I know have maintained a quality of elegance and were still very superior artists."

Adams started his career as a pianist, "but visual excitement won out." He says he has never regretted his choice. "You're saying the same thing but in a different way. Wilenski said, 'All art is the expression of the same thing.'"

Adams's pictures have music in their enormous tonal range. Light and shadow often are dramatically composed in crescendo and diminuendo, compelling one

metaphorically to listen as well as to look. He achieves this extraordinary tonal control through a complex film exposure system he devised, enabling him to previsualize the entire sequence of tones in a picture before exposure, thus producing a negative with the range and relationship of values he wants in the final print. "I can see a picture in my mind's eye and recall values just like the musician with absolute pitch can recall sound," he says.

He has called heaven "a fine-grained place where the temperatures are always consistent." He is a master craftsman, but he's not a slave to technique. His zone, or film exposure, system "doesn't mean anything without vision," he warns. Asked what cameras he uses (after mentioning the 4-by-5 view camera, a Hasselblad, a Polaroid, and the 35 mm), he laughs, "Say he uses his eye, he hopes."

Exuberance for minutiae

His friends describe him as a man in love with life, whose exuberance embraces people, mountains, and the minutiae of every day with the same curiosity and zest. Much of this enthusiasm has been channeled into the cause of conservation, providing photographs for Sierra Club books, aiding in their campaigns against the spillovers of the wilderness, working as photomuralist for the Department of Interior. But whether working to eliminate visual pollution in a national park or exercising aesthetic control in the making of a photograph, his aim has always been the same — to make people aware of the intense beauty of the earth.

"It is good for me to know that there is Ansel Adams loose somewhere in the world," Stieglitz said, and many would echo his praise.

"People are given what they want," Adams has said, "which may mean that they continue to get only what they already have. I believe that people want and can appreciate far more than they have been given." His pictures are examples of such unexpected gifts.

Susan Littlewood is a professional photographer who has written art history criticism for the Monitor and other publications.

house/garden

Garden chores— even in January

By MILDRED TAYLOR
Garden writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

January gardening tasks are queuing up for all of us, no matter where we live.

Down under, summer gardens are in full swing. Even in the northern United States where our outdoor garden is hibernating, we are aware of important things to do, mindful of the growing season that will be upon us before we know it.

In the South, Southwest, and Far West gardening for most of us already has begun.

North. If the ground is bare, check the borders to be sure the roses and perennials are properly covered. After heavy snowfalls gently shake the snow from the evergreens, especially the broadleaved ones. Sleet and ice on them, however, had best be left to melt for fear of breaking the branches.

At the end of the month pruning deciduous trees and plants can be done, except for the maples, which may bleed.

Bulb storage

Have you stored dahlias, gladioli, and tuberous begonia bulbs somewhere — perhaps in the cellar? Inspect them to see how they are getting along. If the dahlias look shriveled, moisten them slightly. If they seem too moist, leave them uncovered for a bit, then replace the sand or peat.

Houseplants sometimes find mid-winter difficult. Dust the leaves of foliage plants each week with a damp cloth. Most houseplants will appreciate a spraying at intervals with tepid water. (American houses are likely to be dry for them.) An English girl I once knew in Boston used to set her houseplants once a week in the bathtub in tepid water for a good soaking from the bottom.

If some of your houseplants seem to be in the doldrums, perhaps they are suffering from gas heat, too little light, or an overwarm house. You may be able to move them to a more salutary location.

Planting time

South. In milder sections of the South many vegetables can be planted this month — beets, broccoli, carrots, chard, head lettuce, parsley,

peas, radishes, spinach, cabbage and cauliflower plants, and onion sets. Tuberous begonias and lilies can be set in also. Roses can be pruned, and broadleaved evergreens — rhododendrons, and azaleas — can be transplanted. Camellias get their first feeding of the season.

In many parts of the South annual flowers can be planted — sweet peas, coreopsis, calendulas, snapdragons, while petunias, marigolds, zinnias can be started indoors for setting out later.

Southwest. It is time to plant roses, fruit trees, and berry bushes. Parts of the Southwest have recently experienced unusual cold spells, but before long, transplanting perennials and broadleaved evergreens can be under way, and the first planting of gladioli will usher in the growing season. It is pruning time in this region also.

Preparing soil

West. California gardeners should be preparing soil for vegetable planting. Early maturing crops like radishes, spinach, and onion sets can go in soon, making room for later plantings like beans.

In Oregon and Washington pruning deciduous trees and shrubs can get under way, camellias and rhododendrons should be fed, and plants of snapdragons, petunias, delphiniums, galliardia, and Shasta daisies can be set out. Seed plantings in this region may need to be protected from heavy rains with a light covering.

For all of us the seed catalogs are winging in, and catalog browsing is a welcome midwinter activity. In most of the catalogs the new varieties of flowers and vegetables are listed, pictured, and described in the first few pages.

Some list the All-America Selection winners of this and recent years in a group. Not a few provide lists of flowers for specific places, such as shade, rock gardens, dry or poor soils, moist areas, window boxes, hanging baskets. Further helps are given in lists of annuals easiest to grow, tall flowers for backgrounds, low for edging, flowers for fragrance, best ones for cutting.

A few catalogs even provide planting diagrams for both vegetable plots and flower borders. Most give full planting directions. Planning the garden on paper can therefore be a happy winter task, and can enable the gardeners to make the best use of available space.

Planting in broad rows uses garden space best

By Peter Tonge

Weymouth, Mass. One of the most impressive gardeners I have met in a long time is a Vermont farmer by the name of Dick Raymond.

Although he never finished high school, when it comes to gardening he communicates as well as a college professor. He simply lets his enthusiasm take over — which is one reason his lectures on home gardening at Burlington's University of Vermont draw so well.

Mr. Raymond got his early training behind a horse-drawn plow on his father's farm in the days "when you grew your own food or you didn't eat."

He's never stopped growing his family's food since that time. And over the years he has developed some ideas for the home gardener which, frankly, I find exciting.

One of these is his broad-row planting technique. The single-line row with a wide space in between, was designed for large-scale farming he says. It's far too wasteful a practice for the space-short home gardener to indulge in. The soil, however, must be good and rich for this intensive type of agriculture.



So his rows are broad — 3 and 4, sometimes 5 feet wide. All low-growing crops such as carrots, beets, peas, dwarf beans, onions, etc., are grown this way in blocks say 4 feet wide by whatever length is necessary. Obviously if a single row of carrots 20 feet long met your needs last year, a broad row only 5 to 6 feet long would meet those same needs this year.

Mr. Raymond generally selects 4-foot wide rows because it is easy to reach in 2 feet from either side of the row. "Make the rows just as wide as you feel comfortable with," he tells his students.

In this type of planting Mr. Raymond suggests following the recommendations on the back of the seed packets for spacing the plants in the row but ignore the

between-row suggestions. For instance, he broadcasts his pea seed over the growing bed and spreads them so that they are roughly 5 inches apart.

The idea in this broad-row planting — as with the French intensive and Chinese methods using raised beds — is to have the leaves of the plants just touching when mature. This way they form a protective umbrella over the bed.

This helps in several ways: It keeps the ground cool and moist on hot summer days, saves on watering, and cuts back on weeding because weed seeds can't get going in the shade. It also means a lot more produce can be grown in a given area which is what good home gardening is all about.

If this approach sounds revolutionary to you, be assured it's a tried and tested one. Dick Raymond has been doing it for decades; the Chinese for millennia.

The testimony I liked best of all came from an elderly couple who attended the Raymond lectures in Burlington: "Why, we get at least twice as much from our garden now," they said.

I plan to go the broad-row way this season and already I have the garden planned on paper. You do that too. Let the draftsman in you come out. Spend an evening designing your garden. It will be time well spent.

Take a piece of paper and lightly mark it off in 1/4-, 1/2-, or over 1-inch squares. Let each square represent a square foot of gardening space and then draw in what you plan to grow what.

The end result will be a readily managed and orderly garden. There will be no waste of time wondering where to plant what when spring comes around and no waste of garden space either. Plus, too, which crop will follow what. When the early peas are pulled, do you want beans, beets, or maybe leeks to follow? What ever you decide put it down on your master plan.

Leave space, too, to record your own comments on each crop: when it was planted, how well it grew, what you fed it, etc. This way you will know what adjustments, if any, to make next year as you go on to plan an even better garden.

A monthly column

Ask a builder

By Forrest M. Holly



How to choose roofing materials

Q. "What are the advantages in various roofing materials such as wood shakes or shingles, asphalt shingles, etc.? Describe how to apply the materials, overlap, nailing, preparation, and removal of old roofing or not."

Philip M. Falen
Belmont, Calif.

A. Budget, aesthetics, and roof slope govern the selection of the roofing material. Shakes or shingles are made for the steeper roof pitches. Good roofing generally costs more than does composition.

What is your roofing budget or price range? What roofing will best dignify our house and last longest? Familiarize yourself with the various types of roofing as to aesthetics, costs, shapes, styles, materials, adaptability to your dwelling, and so on. Then choose the one best suited to all the specifics involved at your address.

Application specifications of the various possible roofing materials are so varied and extensive to reproduce here.

For information on wood shakes or shingle application, write: Red Cedar Shingle and Handsplit Shingle Bureau, 5610 White Building, Seattle, WA 98101.

For similar directions on composition roofing, write: Johns-Manville, Greenwood Plaza, Denver, CO 80217.

Restoring the finish on wooden bowls

Q. "How do I treat a wooden salad bowl? Some say rub in vegetable oil, others polyurethane, while still others say varnish or beeswax."

Mrs. J. W. MacDowell
Pawling, N.Y.

A. "Your cherished wooden salad bowls and other woodware should never be soaked in water or washed in the dishwasher," says Good Housekeeping's Guide for Young Homemakers.

"Wash quickly by hand in warm, not hot, slightly sudsy water and dry immediately with a towel. (One exception is a specially finished ware of

Mass of stone house makes it impractical

Q. "The stone houses help provide warmth in winter and coolness in summer? Surprisingly few stone houses occur in New England in spite of the stone supply. Why? Are there any current manuals on building stone houses?"

Victor E. King
Plainfield, N.J.

A. Early homesteaders used local, easily usable materials: for example, wood in forested New England, sod and earth on the grassy Plains, adobe in the arid Southwest, ice in the frozen Arctic.

Pioneer Vermonters piled plentiful stones into fences, while early Midwesterners fenced with the more available split rails.

Stonework is far heavier than woodwork and may require more skill or knowledge than an amateur house builder possesses. Among other things, the mass makes stonework more expensive than 2x4 framing.

Stone houses may tend to be warmer in winter and cooler in summer than conventional ones; but that tendency is subject to wall mass, temperature, exposure, eave overhang, cloud cover, climate, etc.

We lived in an adobe house and found it indeed warmer in winter and cooler in summer. But we kept the southern California high temperatures out during the day and opened the house to cool night air by means of a large fan.

Where seismic problems exist, stone houses are infrequent. One veteran architect says that it is almost impossible to build a reinforced stone building which can be structurally analyzed. Therefore, modern stone house walls may more often be veneered than solid.

Contact Building Stone Institute, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017. The Institute has a series of leaflets for homeowners showing procedures for various types of stone construction. It also maintains a stone catalog listing a wide variety of aids.

Another source of information is the Indiana Limestone Institute, Suite 400, Stone City National Bank, Bedford, IN 47421.

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Soviet rejection of 'strings' slows but won't halt U.S. trade

Officials in Washington feel the Soviets will not seek to worsen rela-

At any rate Congress would be unlikely to reverse itself too soon, for fear it would look like capitulation to Soviet desires.



More Soviet ships to come despite pact snub

30. Suet
31. Sand hills
32. Flexible
33. Herring
35. Allude to
37. Celestial body
39. Light mis-
rain
42. Threefold
44. Bird of prey
45. Determined
46. Nag

DOWN

1. Biblical king
2. Offer
3. Agitate



While the precise economic impact of the President's proposals will not become evident until they are implemented, Treasury officials believe that the stimulus from the tax cuts to business and individuals will have some minor impact on the nation's 7.1 percent unemployment rate and at the end of 1976 will be "four tenths of a percent" less than it otherwise would have been. He did not make year-end unemployment forecast.

REAL ESTATE

NEW ENGINE

A. WILLIAMS:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EACH FRIDAY

مكتبة امين الشاذلي



Courtesy of the Stiftung Seebull, Ada and Emil Nolde, Seebull, West Germany
"Landscape with Young Horses," 1916: Oil on canvas by Emil Nolde

No one other than Emil Nolde has so well depicted the lowlands of North Germany, the province of Schleswig that extends out on the Jutland Peninsula to the Danish frontier.

He was deeply attached to that country where for nine generations his family had farmed on land wrested with great difficulty from the North Sea. Water and earth still coexist; it is a wide flat land crisscrossed by numberless streams, sluices, canals, with extensive marshes. Houses have been constructed on artificial hills for protection against floods.

Man has not dominated nature; nature remains a reality whose primordial forces impose ways of living and thinking quite different from those in sunny southern climates. The lonely, austere life tends to make men shy, taciturn, introspective; although devout Christians they are often highly sensitive to remote memories of the religions of their ancestors.

Emil Nolde (1867-1956) lived at times in Munich, Paris, Saint Gall, Berlin and other cities. He even joined the groups called "The Bridge," "The Secession," "The Blue Rider," and he went on a long voyage to the South Seas. But always he was the outsider. Nolde and his art belong to the lowlands, the German lowlands.

Many of his paintings were executed in the solitude of farms or cabins on the coast or, after 1927, in the fine home he built at Seebull just below the Danish border.

Solidarity with nature

Impressionism he had rejected: "It does not correspond with my rough, northern sensibility." Later from the works of Van Gogh, Gauguin, and Munch he discovered the eloquence of color and found it to be the proper means of expressing his emotions.

"Yellow can depict happiness or sadness. There is fire red, blood red, rose red, silver blue, sky blue, and the blue of the thunderstorm. Each color contains a quality that overwhelms me or repulses and excites me." He placed the voice of his wife Ada between rust red and dark blue.

Nolde searched for what he termed solidarity with nature. "I would like it if, under my painter's fingers, colors produce all their effects quite naturally, in the way nature creates its works, the way minerals and crystals form, and mosses and algae grow, and flowers develop and bloom under the rays of the sun."

As a consequence of this attitude, some pictures have quite contrary structures. In "Evening in Schleswig," a powerful watercolor quick-sketch on Japan paper, the man rowing the boat of a thousand uses is

isolated in his element: water, water, everywhere — the houses behind him seem to be floating. Canal, rising mist, and low-lying cloud glow with a soft luminosity. The proximity of the sea is felt; its sour salt tang permeates the air.

"Landscape with Young Horses" shows a lush green pasture in a clear, cold, metallic light. The eye runs back at once to the horizon and continues into the infinity of the sky to return with the heavy, changing clouds which the oblique rays of the sun have turned into flaming orange, purple violet, green black, and brilliant white. Two red horses in the foreground take it all as a matter of course; such theatrical performances occur almost daily.

Nolde's house — since 1956 "Seebull Ada and Emil Nolde Foundation" — conserves and displays a large part of the artist's work. Included are hundreds of tiny masterpieces, watercolors on small squares of paper, painted there secretly during the long period of the Nazi regime when painting was forbidden to him. After 1945 he transposed some of these to large-scale oil paintings.

Seebull has become a sort of mecca for art lovers, particularly German and American. Germans consider Nolde a pioneer, one of the first to paint with a true German temperament. Americans see in his exploitation of the emotional and symbolic values of color one of the chief forerunners of abstract expressionism.

Anna and Giorgio Bacchi

The Monitor's daily religious article

We're not alone

The Bible tells us that God made man in His image and likeness. This likeness is not a material mortal. Man is spiritual because God is divine Spirit and man reflects whatever God is. This includes God's intelligence and love. Man can never be separated from God, divine Love. That is why it is possible to feel a warm sense of love and completeness, even when we seem to be alone.

Christian Science explains that man is not only unique in the divine order, but never separated from God, who is All. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian

Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, "Man is not absorbed in Deity, and man cannot lose his individuality, for he reflects eternal Life; nor is he an isolated, solitary idea, for he represents infinite Mind, the sum of all substance."

It is impossible to feel lonely when one forgets self and thinks of the welfare of others. This unselfed love is a healing quality that blesses not only one but all. It is natural for man to express love, for that is the very nature of his being. In the world today there are millions of individuals who are hungering for love. As

we go about our daily activities, we can let our understanding of God and spiritual being shine out on all with whom we come in contact — our fellow workers, the grocer, the postman, the garage attendant. Or if we live or work alone and have little contact with others, we can let our kindly thoughts flow out to neighbors and community, to government officials in our nation, to the world. Good thoughts are powerful and their influence can be far-reaching. To be continually conscious of the ever-presence of divine Love, and of God's control of His universe, is to see our good thinking reflected in better and more productive and purposeful lives.

The Bible tells us that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Indeed, giving and receiving are reciprocal. That is the nature of love. Christ Jesus said, "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over." Good fruitage requires good planting. If we sow in our mental garden the seeds of love, pure desire, and patience, and keep out the weeds of discouragement and fear, we shall reap our harvest of peace, joy, and love. We will discover that we are not alone after all.

*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 259; *See Acts 20:35; *Luke 6:38.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich)

Wir sind nicht allein

Die Bibel sagt uns, daß Gott den Menschen zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen hat. Dieses Gleichnis ist nicht ein materieller, sterblicher. Der Mensch ist geistig, der Gott göttlicher Geist ist und der Mensch alles, was Gott ist, widerspiegelt. Dazu gehört auch Gottes Intelligenz und Liebe. Der Mensch kann niemals von Gott, der göttlichen Liebe, getrennt sein. Daer können wir, selbst wenn wir allein zu sein scheinen, ein warmes Gefühl der Liebe und Vollständigkeit haben.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft* erklärt, daß der Mensch in der göttlichen Ordnung nicht nur einzigartig, sondern auch niemals von Gott, der Alles ist, getrennt ist. Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt: "Der Mensch geht nicht in der Gottheit auf, er kann seine Individualität nicht verlieren, den er spiegelt ewiges Leben wider, auch ist er keine abgesonderte Einzelidee, denn er stellt das unendliche Gemüt, die Summe aller Sostanz dar."

Wir können uns unmöglich einsam fühlen, wenn wir uns selbst vergessen und an das Wohlergehen anderer denken. Diese selbstlose Liebe ist eine heilende Eigenschaft, die nicht nur einen, sondern alle segnet. Der Mensch bringt von Natur aus Liebe zum Ausdruck, denn das ist das eigentliche Wesen seines Seins. In der heutigen Welt gibt es Millionen von Menschen, die nach Liebe hungern. Bei der Erledigung unserer täglichen Pflichten können wir unser Verständnis von Gott und dem geistigen Sein auf alle scheinen lassen, mit denen wir in Berührung kommen — unsere Mitarbeiter, den Lebensmittelhändler, den Postboten, den Parkwächter. Oder wenn wir

allein leben und arbeiten und wenig mit anderen in Berührung kommen, können wir unsere guten Gedanken zu Nachbarn und zum Gemeinwesen, zu Regierungsbeamten in unserem Land und in die ganze Welt ausströmen lassen. Gute Gedanken sind machtvoll, und ihr Einfluß kann weitreichend sein. Wenn wir uns ununterbrochen der Allgegenwart der göttlichen Liebe und der Herrschaft Gottes über Sein Universum bewußt sind, werden wir unsere guten Gedanken in einem besseren, produktiveren und sinnvollerem Leben widerspiegelt sehen.

Die Bibel sagt uns, daß Geben seliger ist als Nehmen. Tatsächlich beruhen Geben und Nehmen auf Gegenseitigkeit. Das ist das Wesen der Liebe. Christus Jesus sagte: "Gebt, so wird euch gegeben. Ein voll, gedrückt, gerüttelt und überfließend Maß..." Eine gute Ernte verlangt gutes Pflanzen. Wenn wir in unserem mentalen Garten den Samen der Liebe, reiner Wünsche und der Geduld säen und das Unkraut der Entmutigung und Furcht nicht wachsen lassen, werden wir Frieden, Freude und Liebe ernten. Wir werden feststellen, daß wir im Grunde doch nicht allein sind.

*Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 259; *Apostelgeschichte 20:35; *Lukas 6:38.

*Christen Science; sprich: krist'jan 'saens.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesedimen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Nous ne sommes pas seuls

La Bible nous dit que Dieu créa l'homme à Son image et à Sa ressemblance. Cette ressemblance n'est pas un mortel matériel. L'homme est spirituel parce que Dieu est Esprit divin et l'homme reflète tout ce qu'est Dieu. Ceci comprend l'intelligence et l'amour de Dieu. L'homme ne peut jamais être séparé de Dieu, l'Amour divin. C'est pour cette raison qu'il est possible d'apprécier un sens, réconfortant d'amour et de plénitude même quand il nous semble que nous sommes seuls.

La Science Chrétienne* explique que, non seulement l'homme a une place unique dans l'ordre divin, mais qu'il n'est jamais séparé de Dieu, qui est Tout. Le Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, Mary Baker Eddy, écrit: "L'homme n'est pas absorbé en Dieu, et l'homme ne peut perdre son individualité, car il reflète la Vie éternelle; il n'est pas non plus une idée isolée et solitaire, car il représente l'Entendement infini, la totalité de toute substance..."

Il est impossible de se sentir seul quand on s'oublie soi-même et que l'on pense au bien-être d'autrui. Cet amour détaché de soi-même est une qualité qui guérit et qui bénit tous, pas une personne seulement. Il est naturel pour l'homme d'exprimer l'amour, car c'est là la nature même de son être. Dans le monde aujourd'hui des millions d'individus ont une soif ardente d'amour. Toit en nous occupant de nos activités quotidiennes, nous pouvons faire en sorte que notre compréhension de Dieu et de l'être spirituel fasse jaillir la lumière sur tous ceux avec qui nous sommes en contact — nos collègues, l'épicier, le facteur, le garagiste. Ou si nous

vivons ou travaillons seuls et n'avons pas beaucoup de contact avec d'autres personnes, nous pouvons faire bénéficier nos voisins et la localité, les autorités gouvernementales de notre pays et le monde de nos pensées bienveillantes. Les bonnes pensées sont puissantes et leur influence peut être d'une grande portée. Être continuellement conscient de la toute présence de l'Amour divin et du contrôle que Dieu exerce sur Son univers, c'est voir nos bonnes pensées exprimées dans une vie meilleure, plus productive et significative.

La Bible nous dit qu'il y a plus de bonheur à donner qu'à recevoir. En réalité, donner et recevoir sont réciproques. Telle est la nature de l'amour. Christ Jésus a dit: "Donnez, et il vous sera donné: on versera dans votre sein une bonne mesure, serrée, secouée et qui débordera..." Une bonne récolte exige une bonne semence. Si, dans notre jardin mental, nous semons les graines de l'amour, du désir pur et de la patience, et si nous éliminons les mauvaises herbes du découragement et de la crainte, nous récolterons une moisson de paix, de joie et d'amour. Nous nous apercevrons que nous ne sommes pas seuls après tout.

*Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 259; *Voir Actes 20:35; *Luc 6:38.

*Christen Science; prononcez: krist'jan 'saens.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

On a jumbo jet flight from Athens to Tel Aviv

What I would like is a little one of crystal and gauze. Lifting up, light as a waft, it would purr or hum or emit — while larking about with larks and swallowing home — an elated song

of its very own.

It would land, at a dance, wherever it chose: in a green field where asphodel blow; on a dolphin's shore; by a myrtled grove, or, with a sudden hush in its throat,

high — high on some holy mount that knew, once, the flame of the cloud! and the awful, thunderous sound that broke — word by word on the sands below.

Doris Peel

How to pass all tests

John Gould

Probably everybody wonders if he could go back and pass his old tests. True, permissiveness spares modern students a lot of the blue-book sweat, and maybe they couldn't hit the spot-passage quiz for an English major, either. I wonder. Advancing age will require me, sooner or later, to take a road test to renew my driver's license. I'm wondering if I can pass. I never had driver training, and never took a road test. I got a license when I was fifteen by

Dispatch from the farm

sending in two dollars and asking for it.

My father taught me to drive. His first automobile was a 1917 Model T, but he didn't get it until 1922. It was a touring car with fold-back top, and it had neither self-starter nor demountable rims. Those were introduced on 1918 models. He gave somebody he felt was an honest man \$100 for it, and the man drove it into our dooryard and walked away. Until then, my father had never chauffeured anything except a horse and a real lawnmower. He had to send away for plates and a license, and when they came he drove out onto the public highway to find out how to drive.

Commencing was reluctant. Nobody had told him to retard the spark, so when he came up with the crank the thing would cough, blow blue smoke out back, whip the crank out of his hand, and expire. He was fortunate not to get his arm bruised, as many Model T owners were wont to do. But when the thing did catch, after a couple of dozen false starts, the advanced spark caused it to stand about a foot off the ground and shake. My father got in, and off he went.

He found the reverse pedal, and shot backwards out of the dooryard like a whippet. He paused a moment to figure out the forward speeds, and then went off into the blue yonder like Phobos teaming the wild horses of Thessaly. He was gone about four hours.

For many years the residents of the rural sections of town recalled that forenoon as an occasion for prayer. Dad chased dogs on their own lawns, rounded up sheep, frightened woodpiles, splashed laundries, opened mail boxes, and caused horses to elope. He had trouble backing around to come home, so he spent an hour practicing how to back around. He used each crossroads for

this, and every driveway, and the natives wondered at his purpose. He was home for nooning, and gave my mother a ride in the afternoon.

Mother had no misgivings; she just supposed that was the way an automobile ride went. They were gone another several hours, ran out of gasoline, and had a flat tire. Dad came home competent in every way, and Mother was as composed as a batch of dried beans getting their Friday night soak. She'd had a lovely time, and couldn't understand why the villagers acted as if the Battle of Belaglava had just been replayed through town.

Except for one smallish brush with a man who should have known better, my father never had any kind of an accident. When he came to teach me, I got behind the wheel and we knew about retarding the spark. He cranked and got in beside me. "There's one thing always to remember," he said. "If you can't decide what to do, shut off the engine." Other than that the problem was to steer so you missed everything. Dad taught me all he knew.

But when I see these school youngsters, the student drivers, I wonder how Dad and I might fare if we took their tests. Come to think of it — I wonder how they might fare if they tried to learn the way Dad did.

Daily Bible verse

And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.—I Cor. 13:13

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, January 17, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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Privacy: progress and need

In one of the United States' major realms of post-Watergate concern — privacy — the White House and Congress have a year of reform to look back on. And they face the challenge to keep after the remaining reforms needed in the year ahead.

At the moment the investigation of CIA activities — including those now admitted by director Colby in an unprecedented public statement — has center stage in maintaining public sensitivity toward the need for respecting citizens' privacy while pursuing institutional ends. But the alerting circumstances have included disclosures of Army surveillance of civilians and Nixon administration efforts to use the FBI and Internal Revenue Service for political purposes. There is also the whole question of proliferating governmental records on individuals in a computer age.

The last Congress and Mr. Ford took significant steps toward protecting privacy. In legislation signed as the new year began, there are encouraging specifications for giving individuals access to many of their records — and for preserving the confidentiality of such records.

But the law undercuts itself by omitting the Senate's proposal for a separate commission to oversee the law's operation. Instead, as preferred by Mr. Ford, the workings of the law are left to individual agencies and citizen initiative, with all the possibilities for inaction this implies.

Also, the question of criminal justice files, a subject so thoroughly explored by the General Accounting Office last year, seems to have fallen by the wayside. And the need for strong legislation for the security and privacy of such files remains.

On the side of progress were moves to protect IRS files from White House misuse and to protect the rights of students and parents in relation to school files.

Access to IRS files was restricted by an executive order by Mr. Ford, but more far-reaching legislative limits finally failed in the last Congress and remain to be considered by the new.

The intent of legislation to keep the school files out of the wrong hands lost the headlines to its corollary purpose of giving parents and older students access to them in order to note inaccuracies or enter protests. In higher education, access ran into questions of maintaining confidentiality of recommendations, etc., and the law was revised to clarify and balance these needs. Ironically, a privacy problem may have been raised in that students who obtain copies of filed material may be pressured to

disclose it (to prospective employers, for example) whereas many educational institutions would not have provided it on their own.

Meanwhile, today's CIA-stoked topic of domestic intelligence raises questions of privacy requiring thought as bold and authoritative as that of William C. Sullivan, former assistant to the director of the FBI. He thinks it is time for a high-level commission to study whether a federal system of domestic intelligence is even necessary. If the commission can justify such a system, then the system should be administered by a congressionally appointed board and be wholly independent of all other government departments.

On the specific matter of wiretapping, Mr. Sullivan recommends a three-year suspension of all federal telephone surveillance. The effects of the ban would be studied to see whether investigative efforts had suffered.

If a 30-year FBI man is willing to call for such basic reevaluation of privacy-threatening practices, the leadership in Washington ought to be willing to proceed in the direction of privacy protection established last year.

A free Angola

The agreement on Angola's independence has come more quickly than some analysts had predicted. It will increase the isolation of white-ruled Rhodesia.

It will also heighten the concern of conservative whites in Angola, many of whom will be likely to leave the country, although one of the goals of the new state will be a multiracial society in which whites can become Angolan citizens.

Angola is the biggest and the richest of the territories that made up Portugal's African Empire. Portugal can be expected to do all it can to conserve its economic interests there. For this it must maintain a trusting relationship with the men who will take over when independence comes on Nov. 11.

The government in Lisbon has gotten off to a good start by providing for a transitional government that contains a balance between Angola's three African nationalist movements and Portuguese representatives. The reconciliation of the hitherto rival African leaders is still a fragile thing. Whether it can withstand the stresses likely to surface in coming months is one of the uncertainties which lie ahead.

But the big achievement as of now is that independence has been agreed on under terms that are honorable for the new Portugal and promising for the new state.

William Buckley vs. labor law

Conservative commentators William Buckley Jr., M. Stanton Evans, and Fulton Lewis 3rd stuck to their guns and carried a limited but important First Amendment issue all the way to the Supreme Court. They were appealing lower-court rulings that news commentators can legally be required to join the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA) in order to appear on the air.

By its recent refusal to review these decisions, the Supreme Court tacitly confirmed the constitutionality of the union membership requirements under the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA). More satisfactory would have been the full process of Supreme Court review as favored by dissenting Justices Burger and Douglas.

Questions of free speech, free press, and free association all arise when, as in the case of broadcast commentators, employers require them to join the union under company-union contracts. These are private negotiations. And a lower court noted that "the First Amendment only restrains action undertaken by the government."

However, forces opposed to the contractually compelled union membership argue that government action does play a part in the possible invasion of rights, because the compulsory membership is sanctioned by federal law. By this reasoning, the First Amendment freedoms would become an issue.

Certainly it is abhorrent to the general democratic spirit to think that anyone should be compelled to join any organization in order to express his views on the air or anywhere else. British newspapers have felt the pressure of unions going beyond employment policy to try to censor editorial content. When the American government denies Mr. Buckley's right to broadcast without joining AFTRA, the American people need to be vigilant lest more and more of the press becomes subject to a sort of licensing by private contract.

Complicating the issue is the argument that commentators share in the benefits of union activity and therefore ought to contribute their share of support to the union. Exceptions would erode the union to the disadvantage of all.

Newsman do not want to be "free riders" on union benefits any more than anybody else. One accommodation to be explored is an option of paying the equivalent of dues without compulsory membership in the union.

There must be some fair way to let a Buckley speak without joining an organization he does not want to join. Meanwhile, commentators should not allow union membership or any other condition of employment to have undue influence on their public views. Mr. Buckley himself seems a prime example of not letting anything grind him down.

Then Goldilocks got caught by the three bears, Energy, Inflation and Depression . . .



Washington's Maine line

By Richard L. Strout

Washington — For a while the Kennedys seemed to dominate Washington. Often one family or one region rises like a wave of political prominence in America to be succeeded by the next.

The Adamsons, father and son, were presidents, John and John Quincy; then there was Charles Francis Adams (three of them) one an ambassador, one a historian, one a Secretary of the Navy under Hoover. The tribe goes on and on.

There were the Lees of Virginia. For a while the landscape was cluttered with Lees. The Continental Congress contained two, both signers of the Declaration of Independence and both holding powerful positions in legislation. Of five American embassies (Paris, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin, and Florence) Lees dominated all except France, and, in Paris, Arthur Lee was a joint commissioner in the three-man American team. Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee was a cavalry general and coined the phrase about Washington — "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He also fathered Robert E. Lee. Quite a tribe.

As to regional "domination," that comes and goes by cycles, too. Minnesota children reputedly thought for a while there was a clause in the Constitution requiring somebody from their state always to run for president, after Harold Stassen, Hubert Humphrey, and Fritz Mondale.

For the last half century the best practicing politicians in Washington have been the long-tenured Southerners, though now their power is fading as they have let the two-party system intrude into their ballistics. Not always so. Let me recall a brief

and unexpected rival, Maine — with the relish that I inherit from my father, from that favored state.

In 1889 a prominent businessman entered Speaker Tom Reed's office and demanded irascibly, "Who's running this government, anyway?" As Reed's private secretary wrote the story, the Speaker, with a twinkle and a Down-East twang, replied, "The great and the good, John, of course. Be calm!"

"Well the great and the good must all live in Maine, then. I came up here on business with the Secretary of State — Mr. Blaine of Maine. I call to pay my respects on the acting vice president — Mr. Frye from Maine. I wish to consult the leader of the Senate — Mr. Hale from Maine. I would talk over a tariff matter with the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee — Mr. Dingley from Maine."

"There is a naval bill in the House with which I am greatly interested: Chairman Boutelle from Maine. I wish an addition to the public building in Richmond — Chairman Milliken from Maine. And here I am in the august presence of the great Speaker of the greatest parliamentary body in the world — Mr. Reed from Maine!"

Historian Samuel Eliot Morison, hailing from Massachusetts (a good state if you can't get Maine) tells the story with relish in his "Oxford History of the American People." The man quoted was John Sergeant Wise, New York financier. And the scene ends with Speaker Reed repeating:

"Yes, John, the great and the good — and the wise. The country is safe."

So they went out laughing, to lunch with the Chief Justice of the United States — Mr. Fuller from Maine.

Readers write

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In the article "Textbook control: very gets a national hearing," Lucia Monat asks:

"Should textbooks used in U.S. public schools support the values parents teach their children at home? Or should they provide the opportunity to question or challenge those values?"

If these are indeed the central questions regarding textbooks in public schools, then they hide behind a smokescreen the real question which needs answering: What should be the purpose of schools? If we understand the true purpose of schooling, the kinds of textbooks needed will be self-evident.

It is my belief that the first purpose of schooling should be teaching the students a thorough mastery of the national language (English). Students should learn to read and listen with understanding, and to write and speak so that they can be understood. Understanding, in this case, means the ability to comprehend, interpret, and pass judgment upon the meaning or intent of the communication. This also includes learning to present ideas respectfully, and learning to disagree without being disagreeable, thus keeping open channels for the expansion of ideas by testing them.

Anyone with this mastery of language will find himself able to learn any other subject. He has a sufficient desire to learn.

Second, the principles of mathematics should be mastered for the lessons they teach in order, harmony, and meeting challenges expectantly. Math should be taught as it really is: simple, fun, and of great practical value.

Third, schools should tell the truth. Instruction should separate clearly for the student that which is proven fact from that which may be widely believed or accepted as fact.

Example is the most effective instructor. If the parental example in the home is as it should be, parents need not fear a loss of values by their children in alien environs.

Richard G. Mills,
Principal of the
Little Green School,
Felton, Calif.

Cabinet rank for education?

Education is sufficiently important to both individual and social progress to warrant independent Cabinet rank. The current conglomerate Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is comparable to too many camels under the same tent.

Denton, Texas Richard Swadlow

1975: recession or depression?

By Louis H. Bean

The President has now given recommendations to Congress for dealing with the double trend of recession and inflation, but since months will elapse before any resulting action will be reflected in a reversal of the current recession in production and employment, it may be worthwhile to look at these true economic indicators. Do they spell only recession, which the United States has licked five times since World War II, or prewar depression? The evidence is that in terms of unemployment and production the country has reached the edge of recession and may be slipping down into depression.

Postwar recessions are marked by about 7 percent unemployment in 1949, 6 percent in 1954, 7.5 percent in 1958, 7 percent in 1961, and 6 percent in 1971. Now cutbacks and layoffs in the automobile, construction and allied industries mean a 7 percent or higher unemployment rate, and if this trend is not immediately halted it will take us beyond the postwar recessions into depression territory. Prewar depressions meant 11 percent unemployment in 1921, 24 percent in 1932, and 19 percent in 1938.

At this moment we are far from these prewar depressions, but the trend is ominous because the unemployment cycle is resulting from a downward trend in industrial production which may not be reversed for many months in 1975.

The official index of industrial production of both durable and nondurable goods reached 127 (1967-100) toward the end of 1973, with unemployment somewhat below 5 percent. It should have been several points higher to have lowered the unemployment rate to the "full employment" figure of 4 percent. A recent report, for November, places production down to an index of 122, and the coal strike, the further reduction in

volume and employment in the automobile and construction industries have lowered it probably to 120 or less, bringing the unemployment rate to 7 percent or higher. The magnitude of the recession in production is seen in the fact that the volume of production should now be at least 10 percent greater for unemployment to return to the 5 percent level, or 13 percent greater for a 4 percent level of unemployment.

Even if the U.S. does not slide into a depression and manages to stay within postwar or recent experience, the 7.8 percent unemployment rate of 1975 will be slow in coming down. This follows from the fact that the automobile industry, with its large stock of cars on hand, and the construction industry, weighed down by excessive interest rates and insufficient long-term funds, can make only a slow comeback.

I am inclined to consider it significant that the course of industrial production during the 1973-1974 recession has so far paralleled the 1929-1933 experience. As at the end of 1970 industrial production was adversely affected by the General Motors strike, so at the end of 1974 it was lowered by the coal strike and by a further decline in automobile production and construction. From the low point of 1970 industrial production improved only slowly and slightly, and recovery didn't really begin until 1972.

This experience suggests that recovery in 1975 may also at best be very slow and not begin to speed up until 1976. And if production does drag slowly in 1975, the unemployment rate will remain high and provide little to brag about in bicentennial 1976.

Mr. Bean is an economist and statistician.

Mirror of opinion

Steel and dirty air

Back in 1965, the United States Steel Corporation and the city of Gary, Ind., agreed that the company would eliminate its 58 open hearth furnaces by the end of 1973, replacing them with a cleaner and more economical process of steel-making. A year after that generous deadline had passed, ten of the furnaces were still fouling the air to such an extent that pollution in Gary's downtown area exceeded the allowable limit by nearly 100 percent.

That is the essential fact in the dispute which has resulted in the closing down of Open Hearth No. 4, with furloughs of steel workers expected to reach 500. Thanks to the patience of the Environmental Protection Agency, which was drawn into the controversy by way of the Clean Air Act, the company had enjoyed two extensions of the deadline in 1974, one of which it freely signed as a consent decree. When it served notice in December that it would not honor that agreement, the agency took the company to court. Judge Allen Sharp was "not at all impressed with the good faith" with which United States Steel sought another extension on the alleged grounds of unexpected difficulties.

Neither, it appeared, were Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary nor, in spite of the threat to jobs, Edward Sadowski, district director of the United Steelworkers. Least impressed of all was the E.P.A., which

had spent years in coaxing and negotiating with U.S. Steel.

The Federal agency would not oppose the extension, it told the court, if the company were fined \$5,000 a day for as long as it continued to pollute the air of Gary with its open hearth furnaces. Its objective was not to penalize the company but to stir it to action. The court, agreeing, gave it till March 1 next, subject to an interim penalty of \$2,300 a day.

In a response showing consideration for neither its work force nor the environment, U.S. Steel closed down Hearth No. 4 rather than pay "tribute." That is of course its interpretation and its privilege. But the exercise of that privilege can hardly enhance the company's standing. It has already proved, with 43 of its furnaces, that in Mr. Sadowski's words, "You can make steel and have clean air at the same time." It need only complete a process well advanced and then inexcusably left unfinished. — New York Times

Ideals are like the stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them you will reach your destiny.

Carl Schurz

Purpose of schools, word 'man,' and the PLO

Sexist ignorance

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Why are newswriters, congressmen, judges knocking under to the onslaught of civil rights and women libbers about the use of the word "man?"

For centuries "man" has been used as the generic word designating all humankind. Our dictionaries substantiate this. Ignorance on the part of sexists shouldn't be permitted to further corrupt the English language.

How about encouraging the keeping of the words, chairman, sportsman, mankind, etc. They are not sexist words.

Plainfield, Ind. Edith G. Biddle

Stern gang and PLO

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In his column, "Israel and the PLO," Joseph Harsch misreads history by comparing the terrorist acts of the Palestinians with the activities of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang in the time of the British mandate in Palestine. Those few incidents which involved attacks on innocent civilians during the mandate period were roundly condemned by both the Jewish provisional government of Palestine and by the Hagana, the Jewish defense force. Both the Irgun and the Stern Gang were military splinter groups which oper-

ated outside the organized Jewish establishment in Palestine and which enjoyed little public acceptance.

By contrast, the murder of Christian pilgrims at Lod Airport, the shooting of Israeli athletes at Munich, the killing of American diplomats in the Sudan, and the massacre of schoolchildren at Ma'alot — let alone countless hijackings and other acts of sabotage — have been publicly praised in every Arab capital.

Mr. Harsch should know better. Rather than following the methods of the Jewish "terrorists" — as he puts it — the Palestine Liberation Organization has introduced to the world an unprecedented campaign of international bloodletting. Let's recognize this group for what it is — a ruthless band of criminals whose heinous deeds, in concert with the policies of the Arab nations, cannot now be masked in a cloak of respectability.

Albert Schlossberg, President
Jewish Community Council of
Metropolitan Boston

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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